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Tower Views

by Clearway

Uncertain Basis for Peace
We May Demand Principle
We May Reject Suggestion

¶ **Repercussions**—"You're avoiding a problematical war today in return for a certain and large scale war tomorrow!" warns ubiquitous Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's Foreign Commissar, to League representatives at Geneva. His motive in thus characterizing the proposal [to propitiate the Teutonic war god with a sacrifice of Czechoslovakia] may be involved—since pan-Germanic expansion would clash with Communism in the East—but it nevertheless voices the general reaction. The chances for a temporary peace, by the way, grow less problematical today as word percolates through semi-official channels that Czechoslovakia is preparing to accede to the Hitler-dictated British-French plan.

¶ **But Prime Minister Chamberlain's** visit to Reichsführer Hitler culminates in a most amazing retreat for the democracies, the repercussions of which seem already to be changing the complexion of Europe. While England was not tied to Czechoslovakia by a treaty of mutual assistance, its influence over France is undeniable, and that France was induced to nullify its treaty with the Czechs leaves Great Britain, in the eyes of the world, as accessory to a fact (treaty nullification) which democracies have heretofore pretended to abhor. It weakens—if one is to believe the press generally—the whole moral influence of the democracies everywhere.

¶ **Now Germany** grows restless. It holds up the hoop and cries "Jump!" Or, at least, new troop movements are apparent in Germany and a phrase is reechoing: "Germany cannot wait longer and will not wait longer." The democracies look at the hoop, knowing that they have the strength to render it ridiculous; look at the breach of peace which that course would entail: decide: "Yet a little longer—not for Germany but for peace."

¶ **And the British Cabinet** meets to draft a reply to the Reichsführer; and Herr Hitler plans his journey to Godesberg where the meeting is scheduled for Thursday; and Italy attempts to stir Poland and Hungary to demand parity with Germany on the Czechoslovakian minorities problem; and whispers spread within Czechoslovakia that a surrender by the Government may stir Czech officers to rebel against the decision and demand a military dictatorship . . . and . . . and . . . and reaction follows reaction, and men wonder whither it all will lead, wonder how peace can be purchased with pusillanimity.

¶ **And they wonder thus,** because in the present state of international thought there appears to be no definite grounds upon which minds meet with confidence. For, when expediency, "realism," power politics—no matter how noble the objective—is given precedence over the absolute demands of Principle, then men grow confused, and fear creeps in, and statesmanship is lowered to a basis of barter.

¶ **To whom do we refer?** To all of us. Thinking man is held by no chains of nationalism or race. He is as primitively universal as the laws of harmony. He is divinely endowed with ability to reject the widespread suggestion that men must war, and nations must rule, and settlements must be made in the cattle-pen of power politics. He is, in short, a free moral agent, whose privilege it is to reject the confusion of the moment, and to insist on the application of the one basis, the only basis, on which decisions of undeviating justice and inevitable harmony may be made: the basis of Principle.

¶ **Midget Essay**—This sentence in the British magazine, Lilliput, catches the eye, challenges the thought: "Scepticism as regards propaganda is one of the most vital necessities if democracy is to survive." Bertrand Russell penned it; and, reading it, one finds the roots of the statement in an intellectual revolt against the presumptiveness of some advertisers and propagandists coupled with regret for the "silly credulity" of many readers. Says he: "When a man urges you to some course of action—to buy so-and-so's pills, to vote Conservative or Labor, or to fight for King and country—he does so almost always because it is to HIS interest that you should adopt his advice; but what he tells you is either that it is to YOUR interest, or that it is your duty."

• **One thinks** of the bold suggestions in certain cigarette advertising, the claims of liquor advertisers, the subtle seed planting of publicists and public relations councils, the sometimes unconscious and sometimes adroit stimulation of the materialistic attitude in certain types of feature and fiction magazines (to mention only a few channels), and Mr. Russell's protest gains weight and meaning. Where aggressive mental suggestions flourish so blatantly a part of modern education might well be devoted to encouraging independence of thought. A healthy current is set awash when one meets an erroneous statement with the mental protest: "You are false. You cannot deceive me. You cannot deceive my fellow man."

Trial of Hines Is Transferred On Dewey Plea

Pecora agrees to move but reserves right to pass sentence on three others.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the New York State Supreme Court had today split the Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer policy racket case in two. He granted the ex parte application of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York County for the transfer of the case against James J. Hines, Tammany leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, Manhattan, to General Sessions Court, but reserved to himself the sentencing of J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, Dutch Schultz lawyer; George Weinberg, and Harry Schoenhaus, lieutenants of the late boss racketeer.

Davis, Weinberg, and Schoenhaus were the State's star witnesses in the Hines trial and entered pleas of guilty last June on each of the 13 counts in the bill of indictment on which the Tammany district leader was brought into Justice Pecora's court, where a mistrial was declared on a legal technicality.

No Date Set

No date has been set for the sentencing of Davis, Weinberg and Schoenhaus, but the consensus today was that it would be delayed until after the second Hines trial, during which Mr. Dewey will have to use them as his chief witnesses, just as he did when the case was tried before Justice Pecora and a jury. No date has been set for the new trial.

While Mr. Dewey refused to comment on Justice Pecora's action in reserving to himself the sentencing of the three Hines co-defendants, indications here today were that he was displeased. There was nothing he could do about it, however, other than appeal to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to supersede Justice Pecora as Presiding Justice of the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court and to seek to get the guilty pleas of Davis, Weinberg, and Schoenhaus into General Sessions under a new indictment by the New York County Grand Jury.

Dewey's Plans

This, Mr. Dewey was not expected to do, legal experts holding there was a grave doubt that a superseding indictment could be obtained from the extraordinary grand jury, which is still in existence under Judge Pecora's jurisdiction.

Justice Pecora, in granting Mr. Dewey's application for the transfer of the Hines case to General Sessions, recalled that the latter Court had the power under the criminal code "to try and determine any indictment found in the Supreme Court in this County which is sent to it by order of this Court," and that "this Court may, either of its own volition, or on motion of the District Attorney, transfer an indictment for trial to the Court of General Sessions."

Saltonstall-Curley Lines Form for State Campaign

GOP and Saltonstall pin hopes on continued split in Democratic ranks—Curley's amazing come-back is expected to widen rift—McMasters, Townsend Plan independent, is menace to Saltonstall.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Leverett Saltonstall, after a landslide victory for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and James M. Curley, victorious for the Democratic nomination in an amazing political comeback, began their respective election campaigns today, Republican hopes for November victory hinged upon continued Democratic disunity and public memory of the 1935-36 Curley administration.

While Mr. Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House, met almost unified support in the Republican contest, his total vote of 322,534 nearly tripling the combined total of his three GOP opponents, Mr. Curley won his nomination by a 42,129 margin, polling only 41 per cent of the total Democratic vote after a party-shattering fight.

The Democratic Party at the same time administered to Governor Hurley the most stunning repudiation ever administered to a Massachusetts Governor after one term. The Governor thus stands as the only Bay State Chief Executive within memory to fail to obtain a sought-after renomination.

In addition, the political balloon of Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly was pricked as he finished a poor third in the Democratic battle for Governor with only 101,850 votes, and thereby, like Governor Hurley, saw the Democratic state office door slammed in his face.

While the Saltonstall forces were joyfully hailing their candidate's victory, the vote polled by William H. McMasters, the Townsend plan candidate, who ran for the Republican nomination but who will also run as an independent in the election, had a dampening effect. If he should retain his 47,994 votes in the election, he would act as an aid to Mr. Curley.

Mr. McMaster's election, according to the best political authorities, is an impossibility. Therefore, the chief effect of his independent candidacy would be the defection of votes from the Republican nominee, thereby bringing about the election of James M. Curley. Mr. McMasters prior to 1936 was a Democrat. In 1936 he ran as the Union Party candidate for Governor. This year he changed to Republican colors.

Among other interesting features of the primaries was the failure of Richard Whitcomb, the Republican newcomer, to roll up a sizeable vote. In fact his 45,423 votes were 2,571 less than the 47,994 total amassed by

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Purge Gets Its First Victim In Defeat of O'Connor in N. Y.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Closing a campaign without parallel for bitterness in the history of Manhattan's East Side, Representative John O'Connor, characterized by President Roosevelt as "one of the most effective obstructionists" in the House of Representatives, today had been counted out for return to his veteran's place in Congress in New York's Democratic Primary in favor of James H. Fay, a young, but skilled, Tammany politician and World War veteran, whom the President had favored for the Sixteenth Congressional District seat.

A dreary day-long, night-long rain narrowed the margin of the O'Connor defeat to a few hundred votes, as 16,151 Democrats marshaled for the balloting, giving Mr. Fay a decision of 8,352 votes to Mr. O'Connor's 7,799, with two elections districts still to report.

At the same time Mr. O'Connor, as a two-ply candidate entered simultaneously in the Republican Primary, won decisively over his Republican opponent, Allen W. Dulles, lawyer, expert on foreign affairs and of his party's liberal element in returns from 77 districts, which gave Mr. O'Connor 2,953 votes and Mr. Dulles 1,969.

Ironically enough, in view of the outcome, Mr. O'Connor closed his campaign with a denial that he had "lifted a finger" to obtain the Republican nomination and indeed flouted it as worthless.

This "gas-house" district contest, with its voter comixture of fashionable apartment and waterfront slum dwellers, where Mid-Manhattan meets East River, easily overshadowed all else in the New York 1938 primaries, insignificant as were the ballot totals involved. It marked in the President's home state and in the neighborhood of his New York City dwelling, the final act in the purge drama for which nine states were the setting in his blacklist: drive against Conservative Democrats.

There was no active campaign by President Roosevelt in New York beyond his original statement made through his secretariat that he believed Mr. Fay would truly represent the voters of his district and hoped he would win. However, it was at Hyde Park on Aug. 23 that the President called on all friends of the direct primary election system to repudiate Republican participation in Democratic primary contests as violating simple political morality and hastening a return to the old boss-ridden convention sys-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Reform and Aid Offer Hope To U.S. Air Lines

New Air Authority hailed as means to eliminate undesirable practices and boost revenue.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — After struggling along through the fog of four years' operation at heavy losses, the air lines of the United States say they are now for the first time sighting clearer financial weather ahead.

It is not that they have seen their red ink turn to black as yet, for the conditions that caused them a $3,000,000 deficit last year remain, but they believe the way has been opened for them to get at the causes of their losses and remove them before they crash into bankruptcy. The opener of the way is the newly established U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority, regarded by air-line officials as a much needed stabilizing force for the industry.

Two Essentials

Consultation with representatives of the authority here confirmed hopes of the lines that new legislation will help them eliminate undesirable trade practices and get more satisfactory payment for carrying air mail, two things regarded as essential if the lines are to make a profit, according to Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association. This association, formed 2½ years ago, includes in its membership air lines flying 99 per cent of the scheduled air service of the country.

Several air lines, Colonel Gorrell indicated, will not be able to continue in business if something is not done promptly to rectify the economic situation they are facing.

Despite last year's deficit, however, business was by no means bad so far as volume was concerned. In fact, passenger, express, and air-mail traffic was up. Business totaled about $40,000,000.

When present rates of pay for hauling the air mail were established they were satisfactory enough to the companies, but conditions have changed, say air-line executives. Volume of air mail has increased, but pay is not according to the number of pounds of mail carried, but on the basis of the number of miles per plane the mail is flown. This means that when a plane is required to take on a load of mail that is heavier than usual, paying passengers have to be displaced, with no compensation to the company for the loss of the cash fare in certain instances, according to the Air Transport Association.

An investigation into these rates is now being made by the Authority. But the Authority does not promise any "Santa Claus aid," nor do the air-line executives ask it.

In a joint statement issued by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Air Transport Association, the two groups made it plain that no Government largesse was to be expected.

Reform and Economies

In this statement, Edward J. Noble, chairman, stressed the fact that the Authority's aid would be contingent upon certain economies by the operators themselves and the elimination of unfair competitive practices.

In the matter of unfair trade practices, the operators are their own frankest critics. They realize that harmful competition in rates and certain trade practices has eaten away their profits, although, in self-defense, they call attention to the successful co-operation of the rival air lines in the engineering field, in purchases of materials, in the making of operating experiences of each line available to the others, and in advertising for the good of the industry as a whole.

Rate agreements have been attempted, but until the Civil Aeronautics Act was passed there was no way of enforcing them. But under the new Act, it is possible for the industry to set up machinery to enforce agreements. It has taken the shipping industry as a pattern and modelled its tentative proposal for an arbitration agreement after that used by the steamship lines.

Czechs Bow to Hitler Demands Under Anglo-French Pressure; Will This Halt Reich March?

Hungary and Poland side with Germany in call for 'their' sections of Czech territory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21—The expectation that Prague—under strong pressure from Britain and France—may yield unconditionally to the Franco-British plan for the "dismemberment" of Czechoslovakia is regarded here as at least giving Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain something to bargain with when he meets Reichsführer Hitler in Godesberg, Germany, tomorrow.

An essential question remains—is Herr Hitler in a mood to accept? If he is, presumably the world can hope for negotiations and gradual demobilization of the forces now under arms in Germany and Czechoslovakia. But if the Führer is not to agree, have Britain and France reached the limit, or will they urge Czechoslovakia to go still further along the road of peaceful self-dismemberment?

The answer to these questions is awaited here with the deepest anxiety, because on the one hand Herr Hitler has not hitherto been in the habit of contracting his demands. Quite to the contrary. On the other hand there is an intense feeling that Britain and France have gone the furthest possible limit in urging Prague to comply.

Quick Change in Policy

The present Anglo-French attitude is the more significant as up to less than two weeks ago both democracies were urging the Czechs to hasten construction of their fortifications which from first to last have cost many million dollars and which mostly would pass into Germany's hands in the event of the transfer of territory being carried out.

The problem is that if Britain and France were now to decide that any further demands by Herr Hitler must be met by refusal, the whole diplomatic stage in Europe will have undergone a complete transformation as a result of the events of the past week. The fact that France has been shown anxious to avoid implementing its obligations to defend Czechoslovakia alters the entire balance.

A week ago Poland told Britain plainly that in the event of Britain feeling obliged to go to France's help, Poland would carry out the terms of its alliance with France.

Similarly Hungary was proclaiming its intention to remain rigidly on the side lines if Germany attacked Czechoslovakia. But today Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, and Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Hungarian Regent, are talking with Field Marshal Hermann Göring in East Prussia and it can be assumed that they are talking about far

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Details of Anglo-French plan demanded by British Liberal: Page 7.

Britain's Changing Empire: Magazine Section.

By a Staff Artist

Anthony Eden
Former British Foreign Secretary

Eden Declares Retreat Means Wide Confusion

STRATFORD - ON - AVON, England, Sept. 21 (AP)—Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, declared tonight that "the conviction is growing that continued retreat can only lead to everwidening confusion."

Mr. Eden, who left Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Cabinet just seven months ago yesterday in a protest against dealings with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, told the audience at an English-Speaking Union dinner:

"The British people know that a stand must be made. They pray that it be not made too late."

In what was interpreted as a reference to the Greman-Czechoslovak dispute in which Mr. Chamberlain intervened, the Former Foreign Secretary declared:

"There are some people who believe that if immediate issues can somehow be resolved without resort to force the ambitions of all powers of Europe then will have been largely met and the crisis is over.

"I can find no justification for such hopes, which seem to me ill-founded."

Pressure of British and France and claims of other minorities compel Prague's action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 21—The Republic of Czechoslovakia today agreed to permit itself to be dismembered to satisfy the demands of National Socialist Germany.

With an ultimatum from England and France hanging over it—demanding that the Czechs cede the Sudeten areas to Germany—the Government of President Benes has bowed to alteration of its national frontiers.

Events moved with tense haste during the past 16 hours, with Poland and Hungary making it clear that they would in effect cooperate with Germany in any action the Reich might take to enforce its demands.

Early this afternoon it was semi-officially announced that the Czechs' final answer has not been given. Technically that is so since Parliament, probably at tomorrow's session, will have to ratify it. But it is generally agreed that the Government has capitulated. What has intervened to produce this result?

Encircled by Enemies

There seems no other explanation than that yesterday's meeting of the Hungarian and Polish statesmen at Berchtesgaden resulted in their agreement, and also to mobilize on the Czech frontier should Germany decide to march in.

Since Czechoslovakia's General Staff, though prepared to resist German attacks, is not ready to deal with its other two neighbors simultaneously, it had to capitulate.

Few persons here believe that Reichsführer Hitler will be content with such a small stretch of territory as the Sudeten area on the frontier. For the Czech territory offers an economical way to the Black Sea and the Near East—a way across the Bohemia which Schiller's "Wallenstein" characterized as "a stone in the way" of German expansion.

In this connection it is interesting to note that reports from Istanbul indicate that the aim of the visit there of Walther Funk, the Reich's Minister of Economics, is for the creation of a navigable route for shipping from the Rhine and down the Danube to Asia Minor, via the Black Sea.

This would mean that in time of war should the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal be closed then this route and the Trans-Iran Railway will lead to the Persian Gulf, giving an open trade route to India. In consequence, once the Danube basin has been economically controlled, Germany would have a free hand in the Near East as far as Afghanistan.

Division of Spoils Discussed?

Thus it is no exaggeration to make clear that a major question is whether the National Socialists will be even temporarily satisfied with the Anglo-French "dismemberment" plan.

It is even suggested by diplomatists who are close students of the present negotiations that, when Prime Minister Chamberlain arrives in Godesberg he may even find that Herr Hitler will accept nothing but a breakup of Czechoslovakia altogether. Hungarians and Poles have apparently even discussed division of the spoils. And even the question will anything happen during the coming negotiations at Godesberg provided Herr Hitler doesn't get all he wants is being asked here.

The final outcome of all this upon the future of Czechoslovakia's frontiers is impossible to conjecture at the moment nor for that matter the future position of President Benes and leading politicians here since repercussions of the internal situation are impossible to gauge. But that they will be far-reaching is not doubted.

Momentarily the general population is still amazed at what it calls England's hypocrisy and France's deceit, but gradually the public is coming to see that whatever its ideals and however much it has done to realize them during the past 20 years it stands alone and can do but little.

Hitherto the powers' peaceful endeavors have not even stopped the anti-Czech press and radio campaign in Germany, and even the worse activity of the so-called Sudeten German Volunteer Corps, act-

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Intimate Message From the Country

Six-Foot Representative of a Republican 'New Deal' in Minnesota Runs for Governor Without Buttons—Watch Him

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Minnesota, September, 1938

Minnesota, for some time the political preserve of the Farmer-Labor Party, has this year that rara avis—an up-and-coming young Republican candidate for the governorship who has a real chance of winning. He is six-foot, red-headed Harold E. Stassen, county attorney of Dakota County, who twisted the GOP nomination out of the hands of two conservative Republicans and is now giving the Farmer-Laborites real cause for worry.

Mr. Stassen is formidable precisely because he represents a Republican "New Deal." His platform is astonishingly parallel to that of the Farmer-Laborites themselves, partly because that party has toned down its own position this year in an effort to prevent the loss of voters who fear what they regard as its "radical" leadership.

So, odd though it may be, remarkable parallels and few differences are found in the two parties' formal declarations this year. But platforms count for little. It is what voters think of the directives of the two parties that will tell the story in November. And Minnesota is a real battleground—a genuine test state—between a full-fledged leftist "third" party and revitalized Republicanism. In that light, the Minnesota election in November is a sort of preview of what may happen nationally in 1940, if only Republicans can get as capable a standard-bearer nationally as the party has in Minnesota, and unless reactionary forces of complete opposition dominate the party in that year.

Harold Stassen, the Republican candidate, has the fortunate springboard of a primary victory over the old guard. Hence he insists he has no obligations to moneyed interests who sometimes have great influence within the party, and it seems plain that the "fat boys" are not kicking in with contributions to the Stassen campaign. Which is another real advantage, if only the Stassen group overlook the difficulties of poverty and realize it.

What, No Buttons!

I was standing talking with Mr. Stassen on the Minnesota State Fair Grounds the other day, where he was campaigning, when an eager worker came up and said: "May we have some buttons? There's a big demand for buttons out our way."

"Sorry," said Mr. Stassen, "We aren't going to have any buttons this year. They cost money."

And he claims to have made no commitments to the usual party financiers.

The precise Minnesota picture is this: Gov. Elmer Benson, leader of the Farmer-Labor Party in succession to the late Floyd Olson, is running hard for re-election. He has the state machinery and the whole party organization, which traditionally goes into a campaign late and finishes with a bang. He has plenty of buttons. At the last election, Governor Benson polled something over 600,000 votes.

Mr. Stassen can count on an "irreducible minimum" of some 400,000 Republican votes. An admittedly poor GOP candidate, after an unhappy campaign last time, got a little more than that total. He was defeated because—among other reasons—there was no Democratic candidate in 1936. The Democrats had been kept out of the field at the specific request of President Roosevelt.

But this year the Democrats have their own candidate, Thomas Gallagher, who is running a hopeless campaign—but a campaign that may take somewhere near 200,000 votes from the Farmer-Labor total of 1936. For the Democrats can count on their own "irreducible minimum" approaching that figure.

It's the Balance that Counts

So Mr. Stassen's problem—and conversely Governor Benson's—is to capture the decisive balance of some 50,000 votes. Mr. Stassen hopes to take that many from two sources: Farmer-Laborites who are dissatisfied and alarmed at the leftist leadership of the party; Democrats who don't want to go as far to the left as the Farmer-Laborites and recognize the futility of voting for their own candidate.

Governor Benson was renominated only after a bitter primary fight, leaving scars. A committee of supporters of his opponent, Former Governor Hjalmar Petersen, met recently and voted 41-5 to back Mr. Stassen. Thus there is danger of the right wing of his party supporting newly liberalized Republicanism.

On the other hand, some Democrats are openly working for Mr. Stassen. Among them is Representative Elmer Ryan—who was a law partner of Mr. Stassen in South St. Paul—and who is actively campaigning for the Republican, though his own re-election to the national House as a Democrat seems safe.

On the basis of such anomalies—with party lines blurred locally as they may soon become blurred nationally—is the Minnesota contest being fought. Mr. Stassen's victory would be of no little influence on Republicans to take the progressive line nationally, instead of turning to the now-dominant brand of bitter-end conservatism. On the other hand, if Governor Benson wins, it may well encourage President Roosevelt in his efforts to forge a real New Deal Party—and the Farmer Labor Party in this state might be one of the valuable constituent elements.

So the Nation does well to watch Minnesota. The respective candidates accurately represent and typify their viewpoints. Governor Benson is a zealous, crusading fighter: intolerant in his attack on social evils, and boldly experimental in his choice of methods and collaborators. Mr. Stassen is the Republican youth movement—out of patience with the Old Guard, presenting a liberal platform, leaving the question of future party control still open. In Farmer-Labor eyes it is a pretense and sham for Republicans to present so liberal-appearing a platform as Mr. Stassen enunciates. And Mr. Gallagher, the Democrat, is a symbol of the futility of his party when isolated by a New Deal party on the left and a vigorous Republican on the right.

Erwin D. Canham

Hungary Backs Demands For Self-Determination

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21 (AP)—Premier Bela Imredy, back from a conference with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, declared yesterday that Hungary "with all the means at her disposal will defend and support the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia in their fight to obtain self-determination."

A German airliner which Herr Hitler supplied the Hungarian delegation for the trip to his retreat in the Bavarian Alps brought them back to Budapest. With the Premier went the Chief of the General Staff and Foreign Minister.

Premier Imredy said he and the Reichsführer had discussed the whole Czechoslovak problem in detail.

Italy Pledges Aid

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP)—Italy today spurred Poland and Hungary on to demand parity with Germans in settling the Czechoslovak minorities question.

The Polish Ambassador and the Hungarian Minister have called on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

It was said that Count Ciano promised them Italian aid in recovering Polish and Hungarian minorities from Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, the Italian press loudly supported Premier Mussolini's demand for a plebiscite for these minorities in his Trieste speech Sept. 18.

Said Popolo di Roma, editorially: "Let Europe not deceive itself into solving the actual (minority) crisis in only one sector. Partial solution is opposed by the evidence of recent events and by obvious reasons of international justice, but above all by interested peoples, none of which would resign themselves to seeing put off for who knows how many years the hope of recovering their own unity."

Mussolini and Czechs

TREVISO, Italy, Sept. 21 (AP)—Premier Mussolini, in his fourth speech this week on the critical European situation, re-emphasized his demand that the solution of the crisis in Czechoslovakia not be limited to the Sudeten Germans but be "integral."

He advocated that the rights of the Hungarian, Slovak, Polish, Ruthenian and Rumanian minorities in Czechoslovakia also be satisfied.

"If Czechoslovakia is facing a situation which we may call delicate it is because it was—we say was, having in mind that a solution has been reached—not merely Czechoslovakia but Czecho-Germano - Magyar - Polish-Rutheno-Slovakia," Il Duce asserted as the crowd roared with delight.

Italy 'ready to face drama,' Duce declares in Fascist call: Page 2.

Consumers Beware

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The way to get the other fellow to say "yes" is to make it difficult for him to say "no," Elmer Wheeler, one of the Nation's leading sales experts, said in an address prepared for the National Men's Fashion Forum today.

"For instance," he said, "if you want to sell a man an egg in his milk shake, don't ask him if he wants an egg.

"Say: 'one or two eggs, sir?' then he can't say 'no.'"

Mr. Wheeler, who claims to have invented "sizzling steak"—by prefixing "sizzling" ("you don't sell the steak—you sell the sizzle")—makes his living thinking up one-sentence sales lines that make all the difference between bankruptcy and prosperity.

A department store had a white-elephant stock of children's moccasins recently and called to Mr. Wheeler for help.

The salespeople were asking customers if they wanted to buy moccasins. Mr. Wheeler had them instead ask the kids: "How would you like a real Indian moccasin?" (bearing down hard on the "real Indian"). The shoes sold out in no time.

"You only have 10 short seconds to catch the fleeting interest of the other person," he said. "And if in those 10 seconds you don't say something important, he's going to leave you mentally if he hasn't already left you physically.

"When you tell a woman you have a clothespin that won't roll, drop the clothespin to prove the point. Say it with gestures."

Finally, he advised: "Don't be a Johnny one-note. Have a voice that can go up and down the scale. Your voice is what carries your message."

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Political chiefs weigh party chances as results of primary are studied.

Serious flood conditions approach 1936 levels.

Co-operative Bank League meets at Swampscott.

Fishing boat brings in torpedo as part of haul.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Czechs Bow to Hitler Demands Under Anglo-French Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

ing from the Reich's side of the frontier, has been considerably increased during the past few days.

Six attacks on Czech customs houses and other official buildings have now been made and it is easy to see how a stray shot from this side, hitting somebody on German Territory can be utilized by the Germans as an "act of aggression."

Blame Put on Communists

Even now these guerrilla activities are described in the Reich Press as due to Czech Communists. Incidentally in this connection it should be added that serious doubts exist as to whether the majority of these so-called Sudeten-German Volunteer Corps are not members of the "S. S"—the National Socialist Blackshirt Guards, since most of the Sudeten refugees here have been sent to work on fortifications on the western front, reliable information here indicates.

The Czech population continues resolute and calm but to say that such people cannot rule a State or that there is chaos here is a definite falsification of the situation.

Karel Capek, well-known Czechoslovakian dramatist and writer, yesterday radiocast an appeal to the Czech Nation calling on it "in this struggle, not for territory, but for the soul of the Nation, to stand fast in its faith in justice.

"We shall live to see the Babylon of lies and force collapse. The wheel of history cannot stand still and the whole of mankind is neither stupid nor brutalized. Irrationality and evil will never rule the world. . . . Faith is calm, faith is not for the moment only. . . . We shall triumph if we believe in the future of our Nation and in the hope for a better and more just world order. For this we shall strive even if it must be with sword in one hand and spade in the other . . . This test is not in vain. Perhaps it is necessary that the world should see clearly what lies ahead. Maybe we even are preparing at this moment an event in which truth will triumph."

News Value Changes Quickly

The heightened activity which has marked the efforts of the Czechoslovak Government to deal with the crisis was clearly disclosed in the developments of current hours.

Since midnight last night news has had any value for practically only one hour at a time. Prague's earlier reply to London was followed by a demand for a more explicit statement. At 2 a. m. President Beneš received the British and French Ministers here and they presented him with what euphemistically was described as a request but in reality an ultimatum.

Czechoslovakia had to answer immediately yes or no, whether it accepted the Anglo-French plan. This being still a domocracy Dr. Beneš summoned the Inner Committee of Political Ministers which followed at 6 a. m. by a Cabinet meeting. Then came a gathering of the committee of twenty, representing political parties, together with the chairman of the Political Clubs of Parliament and the Senate.

The meeting continued until 9 a. m. when it was followed by another session of cabinet ministers.

Party Meeting Called

After the Cabinet session, 20 members of a committee which represents eight political parties forming the Coalition Government, were summoned by the President.

It appeared that the President insisted that all the elements of the Government should be fully informed and share in decisions about to be taken.

There was a great bustle on Government Hill through the early morning, with cars arriving every minute to bring officials to their posts before the usual time.

British, French, Italian, Russian, and Hungarian diplomats and observers gathered early at the Foreign Office to follow the negotiation reports step by step.

But, aside from assurances that the Government was determining its attitude toward the new representations made early today by the French and British, none outside knew with certainty what was the trend of negotiations.

The Prague Stock Exchange was closed today except for trade in foreign exchange and sugar.

The Government ordered a temporary moratorium on payments by banks and private insurance companies.

The order, issued under the state of emergency, provides that holders of current accounts may withdraw only three per cent of their deposits each month.

An exception is made if the depositor needs the money to pay salaries, taxes or insurance premiums.

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The Czech Quest for Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Czech-German Arbitration Treaty invoked by Prague in its reply to the Anglo-French proposals yesterday formed part of the Locarno treaties of 1925. The Treaty states that all disputes between the governments that cannot be settled by ordinary diplomacy shall be referred to an arbitral tribunal or the World Court or a permanent conciliation commission. Provisions for the formation of the Commission were included in the pact. Other steps in Czechoslovakia's search for security were:

Treaty of Alliance and Friendship with France, 1924, by which parties agreed to consult on questions of foreign policy involving their security and, in case of unprovoked attack, to agree on action within framework of the League.

Locarno Treaty with France 1925 by which each pledged to lend assistance to the other if Germany broke its engagements "by an unprovoked recourse to arms."

Pact of Mutual Assistance with Russia 1935 by which either should come to the aid of the other in the event of unprovoked attack by a European state, and if the attacked state received the aid also of France. Russia therefore would not be obliged to aid Czechoslovakia unless France did likewise.

Mutual assistance treaties were signed with Yugoslavia in 1920 and with Rumania in 1921, developing into the Little Entente, which in 1933 organized a permanent council with secretariat to ensure unified action of the three states. The entente was subsequently much weakened by intensive pressure by Germany and Italy on its several members.

Hitler's Price of Settlement Rises With Every Day's Delay

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—Every day of delay in solving the Sudeten German-Czechoslovak crisis raises Adolf Hitler's price of settlement, a Foreign Office spokesman declared yesterday.

"Our Führer is constantly raising the ante," he said as the controlled German press raised a new clamor for the outright partition of Czechoslovakia rather than mere annexation of the Sudeten regions bordering Germany.

In German eyes it makes no difference whether the Prague Government consents to or opposes partition of Czechoslovakia.

Reinforced by Polish and Hungarian assurances that those countries we erprepared to fight for annexation of their minorities in Czechoslovakia, and assuming that western democracies would remain inactive, Germany left the little Republic but two choices: capitulation or annihilation by force.

The phrase "Germany can not wait longer and will not wait longer" appeared with regularity in German morning newspapers.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels recently received the chief newspaper editors to outline to them exactly Germany's propaganda campaign.

Hitler Ready for Parley

It was announced officially that Herr Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain would meet at Godesberg Thursday to continue the conversations started Sept. 15 at Berchtesgaden.

Herr Hitler and his suite arrived at Munich in an automobile caravan yesterday from Berchtesgaden and boarded a special train which left for Godesberg at 11:10 p. m.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Undersecretary of State Ernst Weiszaecker, and Paul Schmidt, interpreter, were among those accompanying Herr Hitler.

Following the visit of the Hungarian Army Chief of Staff, Marshal Krestztes-Fischer, and the Hungarian Premier, Bela Imredy, and Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya with Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop yesterday, an official announcement said that the Hungarian leaders told the Reichsführer that they would remain "steadfast" in demanding self-determination rights for the 700,000 Hungarians among Czechoslovakia's varied peoples.

Hungarians and Poles Active

The Hungarian Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, too, is in Germany as guest of Field Marshal Hermann Göring in East Prussia.

At the time of Regent Horthy's state visit to Herr Hitler Aug. 21-27. The Hungarians seemed too astute to commit themselves fully to being Germany's "little brother." This belief was borne out when Herr Hitler at Nuremberg gave high praise to both Italy and Japan, his allies in an anti-communist pact, but hardly mentioned Hungary or Regent Horthy's visit.

But now that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain has urged Czechoslovakia to give up its Germanic people to the Reich, the Hungarians seemed to think it the time to cast their lot more definitely with National Socialist Germany.

Events in Poland too seemed to strengthen Herr Hitler's hand. Anti-Czech demonstrations have been occurring at Katowice, and the Polish press constantly demands the cession of that corner of Silesia where Poles in Czechoslovakia still speak the mother tongue.

Polish press comments to that effect are widely reprinted in German newspapers.

Poland's ambassador to Berlin, Joseph Lipski, outlined the Polish position in regard to the approximately 100,000 Poles in Czechoslovakia.

While only a few days ago newspapers limited themselves to discussing possible methods of lopping off the Sudeten regions from Czechoslovakia, now the press considers partition the only possible solution.

There has been practically no discussion about what should happen to the Carpatho-Russians in far eastern Czechoslovakia, however, for Germany would oppose vigorously Soviet Russia's acquiring any influence over them.

Czech Aid Planned By Groups in U. S.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Delegates of the National Czechoslovak Societies of America, representing more than 1,500,000 Americans of Czech and Slovak descent, laid preliminary plans yesterday for uniform action and support of Czechoslovakia in its crisis.

Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, who said he would preside at the meeting, announced it was proposed to hold a series of mass meetings throughout the United States in protest against the threatened partition of Czechoslovakia.

The first will be held here Sunday. Friends of the Czechoslovak democracy may be urged, Mr. Zmrhal said, to join in asking President Roosevelt to give expression to Czechoslovak support in the United States.

Austrian Catholics And Reich at Odds

VIENNA, (AP)—The first indication of conflict between Roman Catholicism and National Socialism in Austrian Germany was disclosed in a pastoral letter read Sept. 19 from Roman Catholic pulpits throughout the area.

Austrian Germany's seven bishops, headed by Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, through the letter expressed regret that their efforts toward an agreement with the National Socialist Government had ended in disappointment.

Dieckhoff Sails for U. S.

BERLIN (AP)—Hans Dieckhoff, German Ambassador to the United States, sailed on the Bremen Sept. 21 to reach New York Sept. 26.

German Ambassadors and Ministers generally have been instructed to return to their posts at the earliest moment because of the international situation. Most of them were home for the Nuremberg National Socialist Party rally.

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France Exerts New Pressure On Czechs for Plan

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—For the fourth time in less than 12 hours France today increased her pressure on the Czechoslovak ally she has abandoned, insisting on submission to Reichsführer Hitler's plan for dismemberment of the country.

A source close to the Foreign Office disclosed that Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had ordered the French Minister at Prague to demand Czechoslovakia's official capitulation.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party, the strongest group in the Chamber with its 155 deputies, voted to ask immediate convocation of Parliament. The Party went on record as demanding that "France respect her treaty obligations toward Czechoslovakia."

The action followed the Communist Party's demand for a Parliamentary session.

It appeared, however, that the Radical-Socialist Party, of which Premier Daladier is President and Foreign Minister Bonnet a leading member, would refuse to join the two leftist parties.

Constitutionally, a demand of one less than half the total number of deputies, or 308, is required to convoke Parliament. The Socialists and Communists have a total of 228 votes and would need 80 of the Radical Socialists' 112 to recall the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

French Push Defenses

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—The French Government, fearing the crisis opened by Reichsführer Hitler's claims on Czechoslovakia's Sudeten lands was not yet settled, announced yesterday it would put all work on air-raid protection in the Paris region under military rule.

The action was taken to overcome a strike of 160,000 building workers as international tension remained at a high pitch.

A communique of the Labor Ministry said the Government would requisition factories furnishing material for "passive defense" and sites of refugee construction because of strike delays.

The Government requisitioned the docks at Marseille Sept. 6 to break up a strike of dockworkers. The docks were placed under military rule.

The building workers strike broke out Monday over a wage dispute just as the Government was urging more speed in construction of air-raid shelters.

The Government said the requisition measure would be put into effect as soon as possible. It was indicated the workers would be called to the colors and put to work at a wage scale fixed by the Government.

Czechs Waive Use Of Martial Laws To Try Sudeten

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 21 (AP)—The first case to come before Czechoslovakia's new commission of judges, which under martial law has power to impose the death penalty for disturbing the peace, was transferred to the civil courts today.

The case was that of George Leicht, Sudeten German Party functionary, arrested after a clash at Eger Sept. 14 in which six persons were killed.

The authorities were relieved by the Commission's decision, for it had been feared that the trial of Leicht under the martial law regulations would have angered Germany and given the Sudetens a new cause for complaint.

WEIS, Czechoslovakia (AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER), Sept. 21 (AP)—A night raiding force of the Sudeten German "free corps" early today attacked the Czechoslovak Customs House at Weis, three miles from Eger, seriously wounding one Czechoslovak soldier.

At least one of the raiders was believed wounded. At daylight Czechoslovaks found one German rifle and some civilian hats at the scene of the raid. They said at least 35 of the "free corps" took part in the attack, in which some 15 shots were exchanged.

It was the second day of "free corps" raids along the German-Czechoslovak border.

Refugees Reach Poland

TESCHEN, Poland (at the Czechoslovak border), Sept. 21 (AP)—Several hundred Polish and German refugees, some complaining of persecution in Czechoslovakia and others evading service in the Czechoslovak Army, have arrived in this Polish border district.

An anti-Czechoslovak demonstration was held Sept. 20 in the Polish half of this town. A resolution was adopted demanding that the Government use every means to obtain immediate cession of Czechoslovak Silesia to Poland.

Autonomy Moves in France

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—A police raid on headquarters of the Breton Autonomy Party at Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine Department, reminded Frenchmen they have two autonomy problems of their own.

Autonomy movements are in two widely-separated corners of the country—the northwestern peninsula of Brittany, and in Alsace-Lorraine, in the northeast frontier region.

In Brittany, police raided headquarters of the Breiz Atao (Brittany Forever) Society at Rennes and seized posters demanding "no war for the Czechs against the will of Breton people."

Although Brittany has been attached to France for more than 400 years, Bretons living on the peninsula never have really mingled with their Gallic brethren in the rest of France.

Agitation in the manner of Nazis in now German Austria and the followers of Konrad Henlein in Czechoslovakia's Sudeten area has been reported despite Reichsführer Hitler's declaration the return of the Saar in a 1935 plebiscite marked the end of German territorial claims in the direction of France.

Hermann Bickler, chief of the Alsatian Autonomist Party, has been hailed by followers as the man who some day might lead them back to Germany. Most of the nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants of Alsace-Lorrane speak German.

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Hull Retains Poise Despite Europe

© Harris & Ewing

Cordell Hull
United States Secretary of State

Secretary of State goes his usual way, even finds time for favorite game of croquet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—One of the calmest—and busiest—men in the Government during these days of crisis in Europe is Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

He is working seven days a week, but his manner remains that of a quiet Tennessee judge.

Right now he says virtually nothing for publication, although his press conferences are drawing larger attendance than ordinarily.

Secretary Hull has indicated that with Great Britain "carrying the ball" in negotiations in Europe, his wisest course is to stand by and observe rather than step forward and act.

Yet probably no other Secretary of State not directly concerned in the Czechoslovakian crisis is so intimately informed of what is happening, for American diplomats abroad are taken into the confidence of Europe's leaders.

Secretary Hull knew about the intended flight of Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain so see Adolph Hitler before the news was made public in London. Mr. Chamberlain himself gave the information to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London, and Mr. Kennedy relayed it to Secretary Hull.

The simple life Secretary Hull leads has varied little during the present crisis, discounting the additional work he has been called on to perform. He leaves the office about 5:30 p. m. If it is a quiet day, he may close his doors a little earlier and hurry away for a game of croquet. State department officials, whom he usually beats, have come to regard him as an expert at the game.

Secretary Hull spends his evenings at his hotel apartment with Mrs. Hull. These days he is taking many documents home to read.

The Secretary holds a daily press conference, receives diplomats, American leaders in public and private life, dictates a wide range of letters, calls conferences of department officials and works on dispatches to other governments or ambassadors.

He recently worked many hours on a public reply to a statement by John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, accusing the State Department of issuing misleading information about the trade agreements program.

Secretary Hull contends that if only this program can have time to break down trade barriers and permit an easier flow of international commerce, it will bring peace to the world.

Italy 'Ready to Face Drama' Duce Warns in Fascist Call

UDINE, Italy, Sept. 21 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini warned the world yesterday that his Blackshirt legions, having built a "warrior Italy," would now march on, emphasizing their readiness for war.

In a speech that made no mention of the Czechoslovak crisis, Signor Mussolini exalted "the armed power and spiritual power" of Italy that had "liquidated all the old diplomatic tendencies of crippled peace."

Though ignoring the Czechoslovak crisis at Udine, earlier in the day while traveling toward Udine he had told inhabitants of Gorizia that he had nothing to add to what he said at Trieste Sept. 18.

At Gorizia, Signor Mussolini declared that Italy was ready to face "drama" if necessary, a reference his hearers thought was to war.

His Udine speech yesterday seemed a natural one, delivered from the same balcony where 16 years ago on Sept. 20, 1922, he outlined Fascism's aims before the March on Rome. He spoke less than 20 minutes.

Text of Duce's Speech

The text of the speech follows:

Blackshirts! I return among you in the twentieth year of (World War) victory, exactly 16 years after my speech announcing the March on Rome.

I wanted to come among you then because Udine had been the capital of war. Millions of Italians had passed through your streets, had sojourned in your city, and appreciated the magnificent fraternal hospitality of the people of this Province.

We do not wish to dwell too much on the past because our will pushes us always toward the future.

Nevertheless it would not be a bad thing to recollect and ask ourselves what Italy was on Sept. 20, 1922. Italy was suffering because a peace had not been arranged comparable to her immense sacrifices. The people could have no faith in governments which followed one upon the other too rapidly and always with more ephemeral figures.

It was in these conditions that Fascism took up its battle. We were all decided to battle if necessary to win and to put into effect the program which I announced in your city.

"Italy Is an Empire"

Sixteen years have passed: Italy today is a people standing proudly erect. Italy today is a State. Italy is an Empire.

People, those of the workshops and the fields, are not separated from the life of the State. This is the profound significance of the Fascist revolution. This is what we had wished; this is what we have realized, day by day, year by year, and if we could check the books of these 16 years we would find a balance in our favor, a very impressive one.

We have assured our frontiers, we have reconquered Libya, (we have liquidated all the old diplomatic tendencies of a crippled peace. And we are strong on land and sea and in the sky as we never were before.

In addition to armed power we possess today a spiritual power which is a compact moral unity of the entire people. I wish that some gloomy foreigners who eternally are disconcerted in the face of Italian realism might have attended this demonstration and heard your shouts which have the rumble of a cyclone, a hurricane.

And we would do well to tear up useless papers, to be firm on acts of suspicion. Because, comrades, one of the gravest illnesses from which the contemporary world suffers is a glut of lying, especially when Italy is the subject.

Prefer to Be Feared

Because evidently many foreigners prefer the Italian people of another era. For many foreigners whom we had every right to scorn, the Italian people existed simply to entertain the peoples of other countries.

All this is finished. All this is irrevocably finished. We prefer to be feared, and the hatred of others which we scorn makes no difference to us.

The world will have need of knowing this new Fascist Italy, warrior Italy, firm Italy.

Sixteen years of Fascism are visible in the admirable conduct of the Italian people in these days. Other peoples have had crises, serious events of hatred and depression, even terrors.

The Italian people have not lost their calm. There has been no need of advising it to be cool, because 20 years of wars and battles and other revolutions like the Fascist revolution have made the Italian people a block of tempered metal.

If tomorrow this people should be called to another test it will not hesitate a minute. Blackshirts of Udine, if I say to you that it is with profound emotion that I return among you, you must believe me. I am proud above all to proclaim that your spirit has not succumbed to the fluctuations of time.

You are the same, you have the same spirit as before, you are as ready today as always, to believe as before and above all to battle as before.

Then we marched on Rome. In successive years we marched from Rome. It is not yet finished. No one will halt us.

Czech Legation Guarded

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 21 (AP)—In anticipation of anti-Czechoslovak demonstrations, police yesterday threw a strong protecting cordon around the Czechoslovak Legation in Warsaw.

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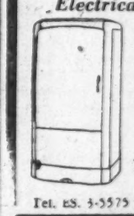

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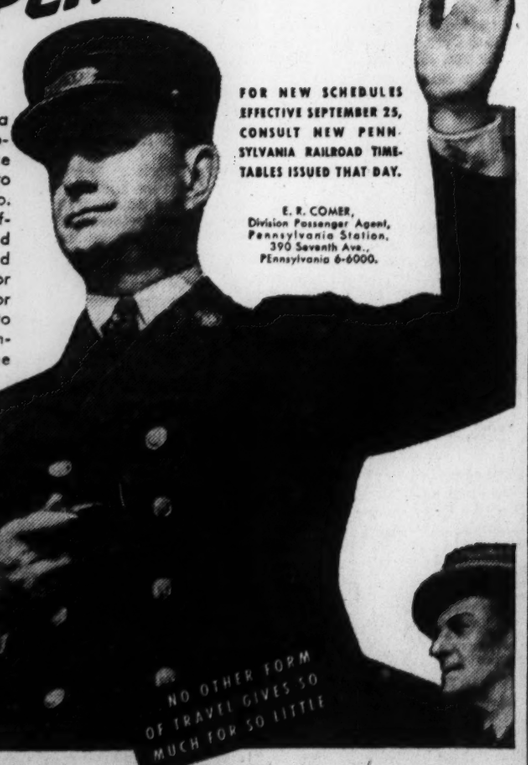

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Wisconsin Capital Finds Its Reform Works Wrong Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—An attempt here to remove the possibility of graft as a temptation to wrongdoing in public office has revealed how such reform plans may react to the disadvantage of good government, and has set the reformers to searching for some way to retain the good effects of the idea without inviting the bad ones.

Because of an opinion filed by City Attorney Harold E. Hanson that city officers cannot privately do more than $300 worth of business a year with the city, 10 men have quit their jobs with the city government during the past several weeks.

Mr. Hanson said that, under state statute, where the amount of commodity or service covered by contracts of firms with which officials are connected in private life exceeds $300, city officials are barred from doing business with the city. This includes officers or boards created by statute or by city council, he added.

Even though members of boards or commissions receive no salaries, Mr. Hanson said, they come under this ruling.

Officials who were serving the city, therefore, not wishing to cut their firms off from opportunity of obtaining any of the city's business, began handing in their resignations.

The men who resigned were serving on boards and commissions in part-time capacity while engaging in business for a living, customary practice in city government.

Comment invariably would be: "If I can be of any service to the city in any way in which there is no conflict of interests, call upon me at once."

Men on the following city government bodies resigned: Board of Personnel, City Planning Commission, Park Commission, Special Railroad Committee, Housing Authority, Appeals Board on Buildings, Rivers and Lakes Commission, and Electrical Examining Board.

Charcoal for Picnickers

Trees and brush being cleared out of Texas State parks are being converted into charcoal for use of picnic parties.

Politics: It's Always Sure to Draw an Audience

© Fox

In England as in the United States Public Discussion Is a Perennial Pastime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Newspapers often print pictures of children watching a Punch and Judy show or some such amusement. Adults get a laugh out of the quaint expressions. But the children deserve a laugh too, sometimes, and maybe they have more to laugh at—especially when it's politics the adults are listening to, as in this picture taken in Trafalgar Square during a Trades Union meeting.

Medical Society Ready to Contest Monopoly Charge

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—The American Medical Association served notice last night it would oppose "with its utmost power" any attempt "to convict it in the eyes of the people of being a predatory, antisocial monopoly."

That attitude was outlined in an editorial in the organization's Journal in the light of last week's meeting of the House of Delegates, governing body of the Association.

Ready for Inquiry

Commenting on a proposed investigation by the Department of Justice, "which seeks to obtain an indictment of the American Medical Association as a monopoly," the article set forth:

"The statement has been made repeatedly that the American Medical Association is ready for investigation by any authorized agency, firmly reliant in the belief its actions are in accordance with its constitutional organization, that they have been taken in the interest of public health and welfare and that it has never violated the established laws of this country.

"The House of Delegates . . . urged the Board of Trustees to oppose with its utmost power, even in the courts of last resort, this apparent attempt to convict the American Medical Association in the eyes of the people of being a predatory, antisocial monopoly."

The House of Delegates thus charted the course of the organization embracing 110,000 physicians since it drafts policies of the AMA.

Co-operative Plan

In announcing a grand jury investigation last July, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust prosecutions, contended the AMA, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and some officials of both had attempted to prevent operation of a co-operative health plan in Washington.

In Washington, however, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings stated the projected action was against the District Medical Society—and not against the AMA.

Gas Buggies in California Attract Streamlined Gazes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Visitors to the El Cajon Valley, 10 miles east of here, frequently witness a strange sight—a couple, garbed in old-fashioned dusters, riding along modern-paved highways in one of the outmoded "horseless carriages" of 30 years ago.

The tall man at the wheel is Homer Wright, El Cajon auto mechanic, who spends his leisure hours collecting and tinkering with automobiles of a bygone day. The woman at his side is Mrs. Wright, who has become an ardent auto scout.

In his garage, Mr. Wright today has six of these old style automobiles, ranging from a 1902 Reo to a 1908 Stanley Steamer. As a matter of fact, the Stanley belongs to Bernie Snyder, a friend, who has joined the society of old auto collectors.

Mr. Wright started the odd collection some time ago when he found parts of an old Reo at a barn at a ranch where he was called to do some auto repair work. He thought it would be fun to put the old car together so that it would run. But, the rehabilitation of the Reo was a man-sized job, because some of the parts were no longer manufactured. However, he made casts and manufactured the missing parts, and the car was finally put back together and actually ran. It was equipped with wooden fenders, believe it or not, according to Mr. Wright.

The second member of the quaint collection was a "Tourist," "1906 model.

Then the collector heard of a 1904 "Sears," which had bogged down years ago in La Posta on the El Centro Highway. Mr. Wright bravely drove the old vehicle home after replacing a spark plug and putting in gasoline. This relic has the buggy-type top and large wagon wheels, with engine in the rear.

The book of instructions which accompanied the old Sears amused the collector considerably. The car was ordered from a mail-order catalog, and was delivered by Wells Fargo express. Inasmuch as the car arrived "knocked down" the book cheerfully advised the new owner to put the wheels on "the same as any buggy." The buyer also was warned to "be sure to have plenty of room and a large open space" when learning to drive.

The fourth car was the "Black," a 1900 buggy type model. The Stanley Steamer was picked up in Omaha by Mr. Snyder from the original owner. The sixth relic, a 1902 Oldsmobile, was discovered by Mrs. Wright.

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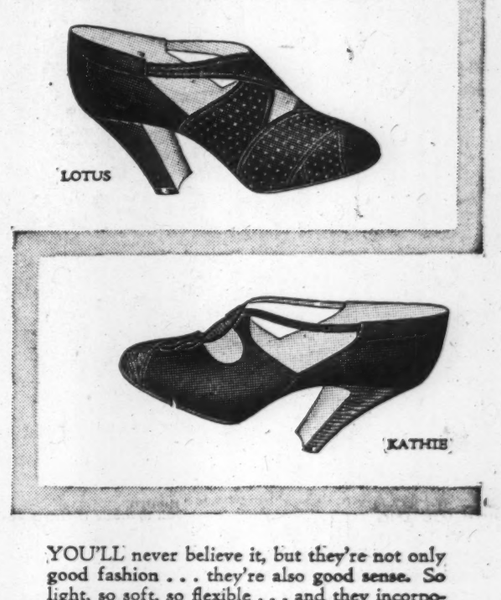

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Future of Liquor In Oregon Faces Test in Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The biennial election scheduled for Nov. 8 may be the turning point in the liquor problem for at least three counties and two cities of Oregon. When the deadline for filing local petitions came, county clerks announced that petitions had been filed by Clackamas, Yamhill, and Tillamook to determine the desire of voters toward "local option in regard to liquor."

This is the first concerted effort to place the problem of liquor control before voters of the State since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. In each of the three counties the move plans to eliminate sale of liquor from the district. Two counties reported overwhelming backing of the petitions, while Clackamas County is said to have obtained only two more signatures than the law requires.

Yamhill County was required to procure petitions bearing 600 names, but backers reported little effort was required to obtain the 1,885 signatures accepted. Tillamook County also reported a large majority over its requirement.

A peculiar situation exists in Yamhill County. The County is voting on restricting sale of liquor, while Newberg, one of the largest towns in the territory, has placed a petition on its ballot requesting voters to determine whether the city shall change from dry to wet. Observers believe there is little chance of such a change taking place, the city having been dry since its founding by the Quakers. However, even if the change should develop, there is a chance, they say they believe, for the county to vote dry, which will compel the city to retain its present status.

Directors of the Law and Temperance League of Oregon say they believe the election will determine, to a great extent, the future trend of the State regarding the sale of liquor.

Women to Wage New Fight In N. Y. for Equal Pay Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As a child, Miss Kate Papert used to stand in the street in front of where she lived with her mother and father, which was in the wholesale district, and see women struggling through the crowds with bundles of clothing which they had cut up and sewed in sweatshops.

She watched girls who were young grow pale and thin because they had to work in crowded, dark rooms, with no proper light or air. And, standing there with the crowds teaming about her, she used to think, young as she was, that such a condition was so bad that it would be remedied before long. Surely it would.

But now Miss Kate Papert is grown up, and she has recently succeeded Frieda Miller as head of the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Labor Board, and not a great deal has been done about it. "Women have been paid only about half as much as men ever since the Bureau started its work," she says, and there is something in the set of her chin which indicates that she is going on with the fight.

For fight it is, for a minimum wage law. She is also anxious about the home-work done by women who make artificial flowers and feathers. "Their average wage is $10.72 a week," she says, and her expression—and she is a moderate woman, not given to violences of emotions, indicates that that is an indictment against people who say they pride themselves about their state.

Not Alone New York

Not that Miss Papert thinks New York is alone in its laws about wages. She knows for instance that, in an aircraft factory in another state, where the average earnings of the men are 70c an hour, the women are paid 38 cents, and that there is a certain element of reasoning when the man in charge says "If you find that women will work for less, you can hardly blame the factory manager for cutting down costs."

Many employers, Miss Papert says, claim that women are just as satisfactory workers as men, but it is acknowledged that 83 per cent of women working receive a lower rate of pay than the men. And there is a basic wrong about this, whether you are a feminist or not, that people need to think about, and work to get out of the industrial system.

Kate Papert has been connected with the Division of Women and Maximum Wage for 11 years, and she has been thinking about the problems of the woman who must work for a wage for a good many more years than that. She worked her way through Barnard, and then she went to the University of Wisconsin to work for her degrees; primarily because she admired the courses in economics given by Prof. John R. Commons.

She is calm, and resourceful, and has a certain patience that all women—and men too—must have if they expect to take constructively the problems of eradicating inequalities in human welfare and treatment. She lives in a small apartment; she doesn't blush because she doesn't know how to cook. She likes to dance, but doesn't get time to be frivolous very often; she can't drive a car, but she has a flair for statistics that most women who can drive cars don't possess.

War Conditions Still Exist

"A careful and conclusive survey was made of the question of women's pay during the war, and I am ashamed to say that many of the bad conditions revealed by that survey are still in existence today. I can think of one plant alone, where over 5,000 women are getting $4.39 a week less than the men who are doing the same identical type of work. It certainly calls for a rethinking of the Golden Rule. But I have heard one great industrial employer say that if you're going to admit the Golden Rule to business practise, you can't have progress. I'm thankful to know that not all our industrial leaders hold such—well, odd, view."

Of course one hears it said in defense of lower pay for women that men are stronger, can do more. But what about the jobs that men and women both do with machinery? Miss Papert says.

"But the only thing to do is to keep plugging away. I think the home-work and minimum wage law is the most important matter before the department just now. Both, I believe, will help to equalize the salaries of men and women, in the long run."

Corrigan Viewed As Knight Errant Among Aviators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Douglas "Wrong Way" Corrigan blew into San Francisco recently in a high fog, and somehow found the airport and tentatively agreed to allow his flying Model T to be exhibited at the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition.

Young San Francisco was on hand in full force to welcome the flyer with the "hazy" memory. His reception, however, was one of enthusiasm mixed with doubt. The hesitating part of the public seemed to feel it was hardly wise to praise a man who could take risks in the face of an order not to fly the Atlantic or to recognize a man whom other young flyers might try to imitate, in the belief that they, too, could become heroes because of "dumb luck."

There is some criticism of the Golden Gate International Exposition for attempting to secure Corrigan's plane for exhibition here, based on the reason that Mr. Corrigan "does not in any degree stand for the type of man who is representative of American aviation today."

Mr. Corrigan, in his reception kept his tongue in his cheek and maintained the pose of a "lucky adventurer," taking no credit for the flight, accepting no responsibility for disregarding the Bureau of Air Commerce "don't fly" order, and having a good time generally. He returned to Southern California to "see about accepting some of the offers that have poured in since the arrival in Ireland."

New York Vetoes Dog Playgrounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dogs of New York City are going to continue getting along without special playgrounds. That is the ruling of Deputy Mayor Henry H. Curran, and he appears firm in his decision.

It all started when John H. Prentzlau, of 277 West End Avenue, wrote the Mayor's office suggesting that the City open playgrounds for the City's estimated 250,000 dogs.

Mr. Curran vetoed the suggestion before it gained momentum. He reminded Mr. Prentzlau in a return letter that the City needs playgrounds for children. He stated that he feared the effect of dog playgrounds on owners of other pets. He wondered, for example, if owners of canaries might not demand that the City erect forests for the comfort of their song birds. The City's canine world must, therefore, continue to get along as best it can with present facilities.

Ambassador and Hull Discuss Land Seizure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera discussed with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Sept. 20 the controversy over compensation for expropriated agrarian lands.

The Ambassador said he had received no indication when the State Department would reply to Mexico's note of Sept. 1, or what would be the nature of the reply. He added that he and Mr. Hull had discussed the situation in all its aspects, trying to agree on "something constructive."

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Cut in Accidents of All Types

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Accident prevention, first instituted when industry organized safety programs 25 years ago, is finally beginning to bear fruit in reducing accidents in the home, on the highways, and at work, more than 300 delegates attending the opening session of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce's fifth annual Regional Safety Conference were told here Sept. 20.

"Latest records indicate that accidents declined last year in all four main classifications—motor vehicles, home, public, and occupational," Walter F. Ames, manager of compensation and safety of Bethlehem Steel Company, declared in the keynote address.

"In relation to mileage, motor vehicle accidents showed a decline of 4 per cent," he said. "Statistically, there were fewer accidents in the home and fewer public accidents in 1937.

"Occupational accidents also declined in severity and were either held to the 1936 frequency level or, in some industries, reduced during a period, characterized by increased employment and a greater number of inexperienced or 'green' men.

"Americans are beginning to appreciate that 'heads up' is the sensible way to live in a world made up so largely of machines. The intensified drive for safety on our highways of this State affords a striking example."

Special Grand Jury In Session for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—On Sept. 15, 1937, District Attorney Charles F. Kelley went before Judge Curtis Bok and requested a special Grand Jury investigation on the contention that there was "wholesale gambling" in Philadelphia. His petition was granted.

Today, with the jury still in session, some 365 persons, including Mayor S. Davis Wilson and four high-ranking police officials, have been indicted. The Special Grand Jury has set a record for investigations in Philadelphia both in its length of existence and the number of persons indicted.

Officials of the jury pointed out recently that 2,500 persons have been interviewed since the inquiry got under way. The jury has 50 employees, exclusive of the jury themselves.

HOW MONITOR READERS CAN HELP

New England Anti-Vivisection Society
6 Park Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Friends,

We thank the many Monitor readers who have testified to their support of the cause of anti-vivisection in the past year by joining our Society. Their membership is building another step toward the elimination of animal experimentation.

Conviction that vivisection is wrong is not enough. The majority of our citizens must give tangible evidence of their protest by affiliation with our cause.

This Society is faithful and untiring in its effort to acquaint the public with the cruelty and vast extent of animal experimentation. The cause of anti-vivisection is the cause of all right-thinking individuals. May we hope that those who have not already joined our organization will wish to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

Associate Membership: $1.00
Active Membership: $5.00

Legion Marches in Pageant of Peace

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP)—The American Legion captured the hearts of the West yesterday in a military marching spectacle eclipsed only once before in Legion history.

The twentieth annual convention parade, colorful, tuneful, and beautiful, took up the entire day, and only as the sun sank low did the last of the California delegation pass in review before National Commander Daniel J. Doherty, of Woburn, Mass., in the city's Memorial Coliseum.

The California group featured the parade.

Led by the undefeated national champion San Gabriel Drum and Bugle Corps, the National Colors of all posts in the State were massed to pass in review. In all, 224 flags were carried past Commander Doherty, a symphony of patriotic fervor. Post colors, blue and gold, followed. It was the largest massing of flags in the history of the Legion.

Only in New York City last year, the Legion's biggest convention, had this parade been eclipsed. Perhaps the short route here, less than two miles, had something to do with it.

Army Planes Fly

At noon, an armada of United States Army Planes, 200 strong, flew in combat formation over the coliseum. The upper flight were huge flying fortresses. Below them in perfect alignment flew multi-motored attack planes, while in the lower level pursuiters cut capers at speeds ranging up to 200 miles an hour.

The air show was timed to arrive over the reviewing stand just as Louis A. Johnson of Clarksburg, W. Va., Assistant Secretary of War entered to review his own West Virginia delegation. Mr. Johnson is a past National Commander.

The convention will wind up Sept. 22 with the election of a successor to Mr. Doherty and the choice of next year's convention city.

Since it was considered a foregone conclusion that Stephen F. Chadwick of Seattle, Wash., will be the next National Commander and Chicago the 1939 convention city, these veterans put all their energy into the pageant of peace—the annual parade.

Banners Enhance Fun

States twitted each other with sign and banner. Colorado carried signs saying "Fifty dollars every Monday—more dough and four days earlier," directed at California's $30 every Thursday plan.

Nevada announced itself as the tax-free State, while Nebraska carried banners boasting if was the only State that had no nuisance taxes. As they passed in review Nebraskans tossed out coins bearing the legend, "we don't use funny money in Nebraska."

The Empire State sent 6,000 Legionnaires, including several hundred uniformed policemen and firemen and Sanitation Department employees of Manhattan. Also in line was New York's Legionnaire Mayor, Fiorello La Guardia.

Mayor La Guardia holds the distinction of being the only man in the memory of the convention habitues to hold up the parade. When the New Yorkers were ready to move into the stadium the Mayor had not appeared. A half hour passed without a parader entering the west gate. Finally Mr. La Guardia arrived and proudly marched at the head of New York City contingent.

Japanese Morale Mobilization Criticized for 'Inefficiency'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The work of the Central League for Spiritual Mobilization, formed last autumn to carry on systematic war propaganda and to direct popular efforts to support the conflict, has recently incurred severe criticism in the Japanese press. A shake-up in the personnel and methods of the League is under contemplation by the Government.

The main burden of criticism of the League is that leadership has been too exclusively in the hands of Government officials, few of whom have displayed a capacity for arousing popular enthusiasm and effort. Measured by statistics, the League has been active. Up to the end of June it had held 372 lecture meetings, distributed 1,612,300 copies of 28 pamphlets, 1,340,000 copies of eight posters and 4,600,000 copies of five handbills, besides publishing a national magazine, "National General Spiritual Mobilization."

However, the movement has lacked freshness and vitality; and ways and means of improving and broadening its activity are being canvassed. Two concrete proposals looking toward this end are those of the former Home Minister, Mr. Kakichi Kawarada, for the formation of a single body including representatives of labor and capital, and of Count Yoriyasu Arima, the Minister of Agriculture, for the organization of a body to be called the Japan Council for Village Renovation. Its purpose is to bring together landlords and tenants in the rural districts, persuading the former not to increase rents and the latter to abstain from strikes, while both are to co-ordinate in helping the families of absent soldiers.

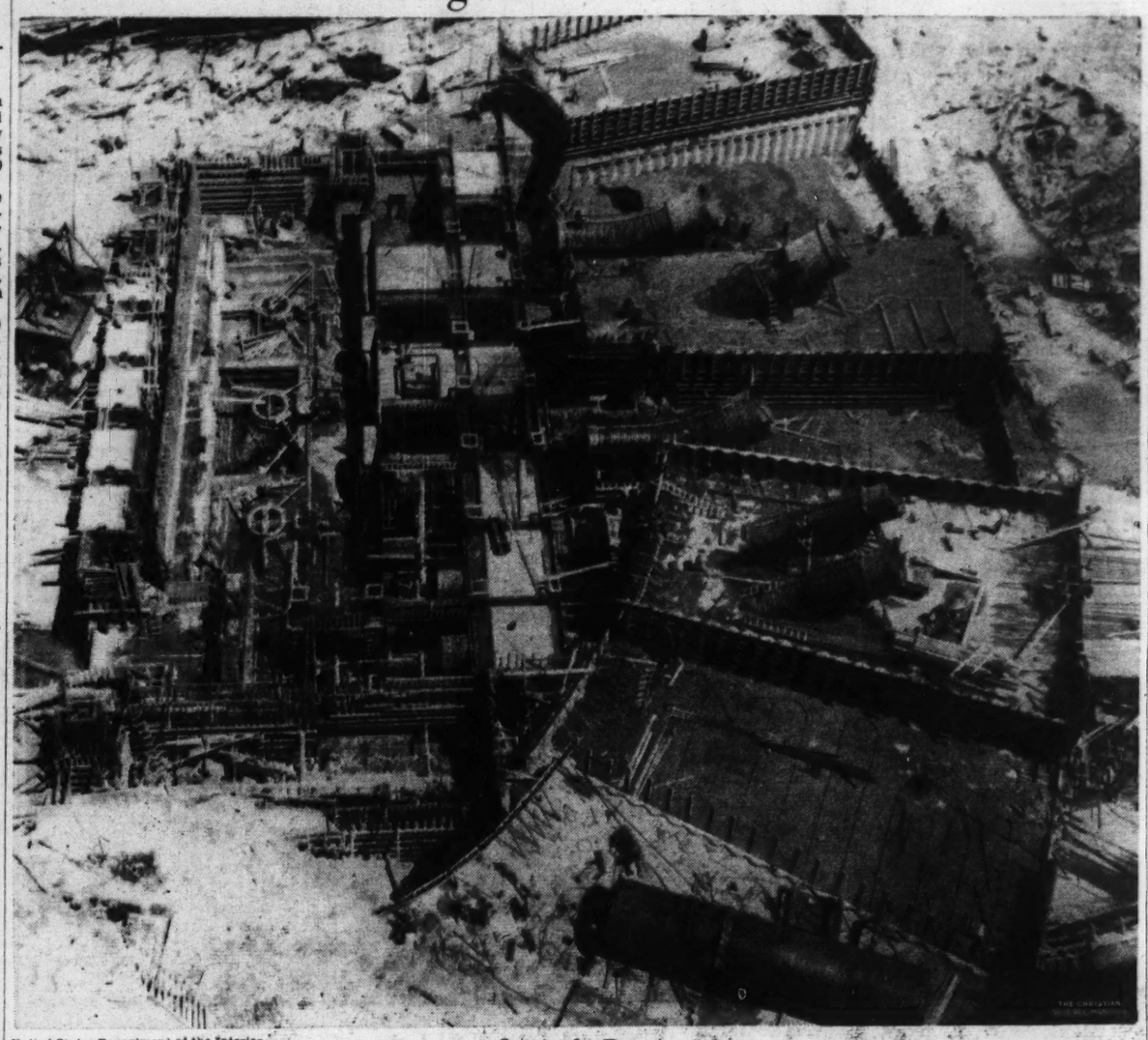
Quebec Mine Bureau Plans Testing Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Bureau of Mines, Quebec, is contemplating the construction of a testing mill at some convenient point in the western part of the Province. Decision will depend on the support which the project receives from mining companies which are not yet developed enough to have their own mills. Location of the projected mill will be decided with a view to serving properties which are most in need of such a plant.

The unit would treat tonnages from properties that wish to obtain income from the ore raised during development periods. The value of the gold received would be refunded to the owner of the ore, less a reasonable charge. Transportation costs would be prepaid by the shipper.

Harnessing the North Platte River



United States Department of the Interior

Seminole Dam

Like a floor-plan diagram is this cross-sectional view of the top workings at Seminole Dam, the 265-foot storage dam on the North Platte River, Wyoming, now under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation. Backed against the crescent-shaped dam is the power plant, which will have a three-unit capacity of 15,000-horsepower turbines and 12,000-kilovolt-amperes generators; two units will comprise the initial installation.

Purge Gets First Victim in O'Connor, N. Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

tem of selecting candidates for public office. While his observation was limited to a statement of principle and was specifically without mention of candidates, the President admitted his criticism applied to a candidate entered simultaneously in the Republican and Democratic primary, as was Mr. O'Connor.

Aided Fay's Position

A strong position was conceded to Mr. Fay on the primary eve, however, for he is seasoned in politics and had such strategists at his elbow as Edward J. Flynn, Democratic Leader of the Bronx, New York Democratic National Committeeman and Postmaster General James A. Farley's chief lieutenant in the State, and Frank V. Kelly, Brooklyn Democratic chief.

The hail of accusations of falsehood and deceit with which the battle in the Sixteenth wound up found Mr. O'Connor brushing aside Mr. Fay as a mere "yes-man" with the endorsement of "Fusion, the Workers' Alliance and every other kind of alliance," and charging that 25,000 Communists had been poured into his district to defeat him. A religious quarrel also flared up for the finale, centering on two letters, each written by a Roman Catholic priest. Mr. Fay charged in this connection that a chief O'Connor campaign line had been to identify the Representative with the Roman Catholic Church and to associate the Fay fight with the Communistic elements.

As indicated today, their race will center on Mr. O'Connor's charge that federal office-holders are trying to control the election, with Mr. Fay retorting that the Sixteenth, while having streaks of affluence, is largely poor, making the real issue whether people in the district want a man who represents them in Congress or one who represents Park Avenue and Wall Street: that in winning the Republican nomination, Mr. O'Connor proved his alignment with foes of the New Deal and would continue to scuttle the Roosevelt program through his saboteur's position as chairman of the House Rules Committee.

Thus the Battle Begins

Thus go to battle Mr. O'Connor, a native of Raynham, Mass., graduate of Brown and Harvard Universities, brother of Basil D. O'Connor, once law-partner with Mr. Roosevelt, and continuously in the House since 1923, who drew New Deal fire when he helped defeat the executive reorganization bill and delayed passage of the Labor Standards Act, and Mr. Fay, chief field deputy collector of internal revenue for middle and upper Manhattan, whose name will appear twice on the November ballots, since he also has the American Labor Party endorsement.

Meanwhile with the state conventions on next week's calendar, both major parties share a position without precedent. Neither Democratic nor Republican leaders can say today who will be their nominee for Governor, or for the two United States Senator openings available in the Empire State this year that make its 1938 political trend outstandingly critical.

Mr. Dulles found the chief applause in his campaign by proposing Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, for Governor as a man "with a vision and ability," whose selection would show that the Republican Party was willing to take responsibility for offering "a sane and sound alternative to the Rooseveltian New Deal."

Republican State Chairman William S. Murray is reported to be determined to get a positive answer from Mr. Dewey this week, and while the young prosecutor who pried Tammany out of its 20-year stance in the Manhattan law-enforcement field last year is said to favor entering the race, he is being subjected to heavy pressure from other groups to continue on in his anti-racket job.

Wyoming Desert To Be Irrigated By Seminole Dam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The North Platte, a major tributary of the Platte, the Missouri, and the Mississippi Rivers, soon will become one of the few 100 per cent man-controlled rivers in the United States.

Completion of the 265-foot-high Seminole Dam near Casper, Wyo., together with the Pathfinder Dam, and the Alcova Diversion Dam and reservoirs down the river, will give engineers, what reclamation officials describe as "absolute control" over water problems that have developed on the river in the past.

Designed primarily for irrigation, the Seminole Dam will furnish water for 35,000 acres of desert land around Casper. The newly-irrigated farms, averaging either 80 or 160 acres, probably will go chiefly to Dust Bowl migrants and to young couples raised on other Federal irrigation projects.

The cost of the dam, approximately $20,000,000, is to be repaid to the Federal Government from power and water revenues. Power sales contracts have been signed with three private utility companies which are to serve the area south toward Colorado. Delivery of the first power from the 15,000-horsepower turbines is scheduled between 1941 and 1943.

A 1,000,000 acre-foot reservoir behind the dam may be developed for recreation purposes similar to that at Boulder Dam, should Government officials decide that such an area is feasible in this isolated region.

Wisconsin Faces Three-Way Fight For Governorship

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21 (AP)—A three-cornered race for Governor such as Philip F. La Follette has won twice in the last four years appeared certain today as nearly complete returns from Wisconsin primaries disclosed defeat of the coalition movement.

Governor La Follette, seeking to become the State's first four-term Chief Executive, won the Progressive nomination easily to qualify for the November contest.

Julius P. Heil, Milwaukee industrialist, was the Republican choice and the coalitionist, Robert K. Henry, won the Democratic designation. Mr. Henry ran in both old party primaries.

Mr. Heil led Mr. Henry by 53,000 with all but 218 of the 2,994 precincts reported. In 2,765 precincts, Mr. Henry had a margin of 13,757 over Jerome F. Fox, New Dealer on the Democratic ticket.

Although disappointed over losing the Republican contest, Mr. Henry forecast his total vote would top Mr. Heil's and declared he would run in the Democratic column, inviting Republicans to support him in "this crusade" afiainst Governor La Follette.

The vote for Governor:

Progressive, 2,765 precincts—La Follette, 118,307; Glenn P. Turner, 29,712.

Republican, 2,776 precincts—Heil, 119,195; Henry, 66,195; James G. Peterson, 18,030; Clun Miller, 6,356.

Democratic, 2,765 precincts—Henry, 60,838; Jerome F. Fox, 47,084; Edward G. Ihlenfeldt, 10,578.

Seattle Parks Plan For Meter Parking And Waits for Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—There will be no parking meters here for an indefinite period, according to a recent decision of the Seattle City Council, despite general approval of the system. Shelving of the plan was due to an issue over prices and relative merits.

For several years Seattle has toyed with the idea of using parking meters. The present Council voted to adopt them and were at once beseiged by meter salesmen, many of them quite persistent.

Mayor Arthur B. Langlie, to whom the matter would eventually come for approval or veto, assumed the attitude that it was not a matter for cavil but one of simple facts. To obtain such information he wrote to the United States Bureau of Standards for information. Although the Bureau is investigating meters as used in Washington, findings are not yet complete for public use.

This communication, together with public doubt on the purchase of high-priced machines, had the effect of causing the Council to table the proposition.

Each Story 'Exclusive'?

Hollywood is said to have the largest population of working newspaper correspondents of any city in the world. The studios are covered daily by some 390 accredited news men and women.

Washington Sees Wide Effect Of Primaries in National Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Usually drab and listless primary battles held extraordinary interest yesterday, and may play a profound part in the forthcoming national election, in 1938 and further on in 1940. Events in New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin all developed different aspects of the extraordinary political ferment that is evident all over the country.

President Roosevelt admitted surprise over the victory of James H. Fay, New Deal candidate, over Representative John O'Connor, Conservative Democrat and Chairman of the House Rules Committee, whom Mr. Roosevelt had made the fourth member of his purge list. The attempted New Deal purge was unsuccessful in its three earlier instances.

Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary, said the President had forecast last night that Mr. O'Connor would win the Democratic primary by 500 votes, but would lose in the GOP primary. He was wrong on both counts. Mr. Farley added that the President interpreted the outcome as a victory "of an issue rather than a personality."

Mr. O'Connor's nomination by the Republicans gives secret delight to New Dealers here, because of the national illustration of the alleged fact which they have been attempting to make all the time, that the so-called "purge-ees" are not Democrats at all, but Republicans at heart. If Mr. Fay's apparently close margin is sustained, much more will be heard of this in the months to come.

FCC Plans Inquiry Into Radio Chains

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission announced Sept. 20 a comprehensive investigation of "chain or network broadcasting, monopoly in the broadcasting industry and related matters."

Frank R. McNinch, chairman, said public hearings would commence Oct. 24. All "persons and organizations desiring to do so will be permitted to offer evidence," McNinch said.

"The three so-called national networks, NBC, CBS and Mutual, as well as some 15 regional networks, have been directed to appear and present evidence covering their corporate and financial history, all phases of network operations, including relations with affiliates and with each other, with advertisers and advertising agencies and with telephone companies, as well as facts as to their ownership and control," Mr. McNinch said.

The aim of the investigation is to determine whether there should be special regulations for radio stations engaged in chain broadcasting.

New Eviction Facts Sought From Thomas

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Attorney General Homer Cummings has invited Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, to submit to the Justice Department any new facts he has on his eviction last April from Jersey City.

Mr. Cummings disclosed his action Sept. 20 at a press conference at which he said agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation already had questioned "several score" persons regarding Mr. Thomas's expulsion after he attempted to deliver a speech in Jersey City without a permit.

"I gave a complete opportunity to supply the facts of law," Mr. Cummings said.

Mr. Thomas has accused Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City of forbidding free speech and assemblage.

U. S. Films for British

The British Empire is responsible for approximately 35 per cent of the gross proceeds earned by American-made pictures.

Holiday Turkeys Aplenty, U. S. Estimate Indicates

WASHINGTON (AP)—A promise of plenty of turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners came Sept. 21 from the Department of Agriculture.

Experts said that the 1938 turkey crop was about 3.7 per cent larger than last year and that the festive gobblers were somewhat heavier because of plenty of green feed in most sections of the country. Turkey toms will average 17.8 pounds liveweight at time of marketing, the Department said, while hens will average 11.9 pounds.

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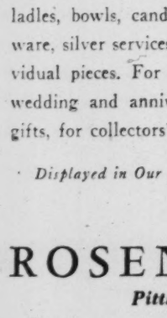
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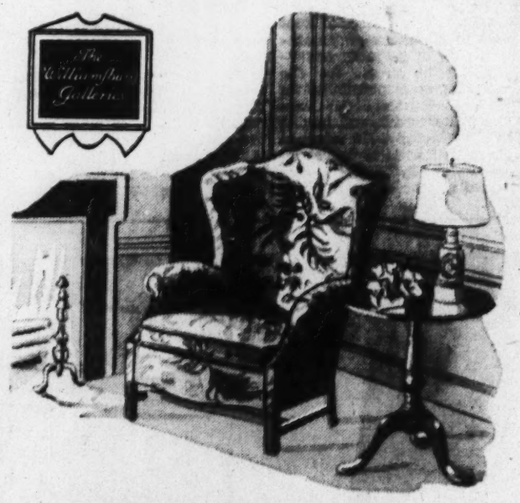
HOME Refurnishing PROGRAM
REFURNISH YOUR HOME ONE ROOM AT A TIME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street floor

Eyston Speed Car Damaged at Flats; Driver to Depart

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Sept. 21 (AP)—Capt. George E. T. Eyston abandoned further attempts this year to raise his own land speed record of 357 miles an hour after his giant racer "Thunderbolt" was damaged today in a careening five-mile run.

The covering over the two right rear wheels of the car fouled and the machine lurched through the measured mile at 349.85 miles an hour, sliding on the back corner of its metal shell like a bobsled.

Captain Eyston said he would return to England on the Queen Mary Oct. 2.

"I had a very bad time," the retired British Army captain said. "The car broke down just as I entered the mile.

"I was then going well over 360 miles an hour. It dragged all the way through but I kept her under throttle.

"I thought perhaps the car wasn't too badly damaged. But when I let up on the throttle and it skidded to a quick stop three miles short of the north end, I knew my running was over.

"Too much damage has been done to repair the car here. I can't attempt further runs. Whether I'll be back again next year depends on conditions."

Captain Eyston's departure from the flats ended the 1938 high speed racing season.

His challenger, John Cobb, who by speeding 350.2 miles an hour on Sept. 15, broke the 345.49 miles an hour record Captain Eyston set on Aug. 27, left from New York today for England.

In an unprecedented sports duel, Captain Eyston came back the day after Mr. Cobb broke his record and made Mr. Cobb king for a day by hoisting the mark to 357.5 miles an hour.

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Channel for Freight Barges?

San Antonio River Meandering Through the City

The usually placid stream has been surveyed with object of some day being widened and deepened for trade route to the Gulf Coast. San Antonio believes this progress is necessary to keep up with other growing Texas cities.

Canine Code of Safety: Help for British Dogs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Sagacious creatures, dogs—jaywalkers, though—need a Highway Code—valuable scheme that—very."

Mr. Alfred Jingle, of No-Hall, Nowhere, (and of Charles Dickens' "Pickwick Papers") would have said something like that, no doubt—you remember his narrative of the gun dog that studied the notice board?—if he had heard of the new campaign by the National Safety First Association and the National Canine Defense League to increase the safety of dogs in the streets.

Seriously concerned at the thousands of canine casualties on the roads every year, these organizations got busy. And as a result when dog owners (of whom there are more than 2,700,000 in Britain at present) go to the post office to buy a license for their pets in future they will find printed on the back a set of rules, "The dog owners' Highway Code."

The Dog Code

The code reads:

1. Train your dog to come to heel instantly when bidden and to remain there.
2. Never turn a dog out for exercise alone.
3. Whenever possible, give free exercise in the quiet byways, the park or recreation ground, or in open country. Use the busy highways as little as possible, and when there keep the dog under control.
4. On thoroughfares where there is no footpath always walk on the right-hand side, facing oncoming traffic and keeping your dog on your right.
5. Never call a dog from the opposite side of the road when traffic is approaching.

A special section applies to dogs riding in motorcars. "If not in the care of a reliable passenger," the League advises, "the dog should be tethered by two leads—one on each side of the car in such a way as to prevent either his interference with the driver, or his jumping or falling out of the car."

Dogs and Cars

The National Canine Defense League has also been giving its attention to dogs that are not so fortunate as to ride in motorcars but have to use the common or garden motorbus.

Recently it has been suggested that a charge should be made for allowing a dog to ride on a bus. And a branch of the Central Bus Committee of the Transport and General Workers' Union has actually voted in favor of such a course. Threepence being the fare suggested.

But opposition has been quickly forthcoming. Because, in the words of Mr. Charles R. Johns, Secretary of the NCDL, "Fares for dog passengers would cause great hardship." Mr. Johns goes further than that and says "I cannot see that dogs are less well-behaved than human travelers."

As matters stand, bus conductors use their discretion as to whether dogs shall or shall not be permitted to ride. And they take into consideration such factors as the state of the weather, the size of the dog and the number of passengers on board. Involved in the new suggestion appears to be a rather interesting legal problem: Is a dog, for which a fare has been paid, entitled to a seat?

San Antonio Sees Canal to Sea As Near Possibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Preliminary survey having been ordered by United States Army engineers to determine feasibility of a San Antonio River canal, flood control and water conservation project, a traffic survey was begun in July to determine potential tonnage for a proposed 140-mile barge route. It was one of the first substantial steps toward realizing a long-cherished dream—that of turning a stream sometimes little bigger than a brook into a commercial traffic channel to the sea.

The river, rising from springs just north of here, meanders through the heart of the city, normally with about enough water to float little gondolas in fiesta celebrations. However, one September night nearly 17 years ago, fatal floods swept the city. The result of that was construction of a $2,000,000 dam to prevent any more overflows. Now it is proposed to convert the usually placid river into a canal between San Antonio and a bay of that name on the Gulf Coast.

The river is just one of several inland Texas streams whose proposed canalization would provide traffic feeders for the Intracoastal Canal being extended along the Gulf Coast. It is believed that a proposed bay channel to Seadrift, Texas, might be the connecting link between San Antonio River Canal and this Intracoastal Canal.

San Antonio has grown into a city of a quarter of a million population. Civic leaders argue that more and bigger industries will be needed to support future growth, and that water transportation such as competing cities have or are about to have will be necessary for industrial expansion. They point out that Houston's famed ship channel formerly was just Buffalo Bayou, and that Dallas and Fort Worth are pressing the Trinity River improvement. They contend that $23,000,000, estimated cost of the San Antonio Canal, would be well spent on such a project.

Native Soil With Soap or Lime Made to Serve for Farm Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo. — Soap, salt, lime, and such an agricultural waste product as cornstalks, are vying with cement, sand, gravel, asphalt, and oil, the more orthodox road building materials, in plans for extension of Missouri's farm-to-market highway system, Dr. Hans F. Winterkorn, research associate in soil at the Missouri College of Agriculture here, explained.

Gravel and crushed stone, in regions where they are plentiful, rank at the top as road building materials; but in north and in southeast Missouri, where native stone or gravel is not available in quantity and where its importation from other sections is expensive, laboratory experiments are bringing unusual and unexpected substances into service. More than 20 different types of low cost roads were put down in test strips on a 12-mile stretch of Missouri State Route 100 in Franklin county last year, and somewhat similar procedures are being followed in northwest Missouri this year, on two projects, one near Burlington Junction and one near Maryville.

Dr. Winterkorn, who is employed jointly by the College, the State Highway Department and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, is also adviser to the Argentine Government on roadbuilding problems. It was his research several years ago that first developed the use of furfural, a secret formula obtained from cornstalks and other farm waste products, as a road-building material. Originally furfural—an oily substance, but not an oil—was used in refining petroleum.

Furfural, soap, and lime are used for mixing with the soil to waterproof the base of the road. Engineers now are more concerned about the base of the road than its surface, because, while surface wear may be repaired at comparatively small cost, failure of the road's base necessitates rebuilding, which is an expensive process. Furfural, soap and the other elements, depending upon the nature of the soil used in the mixture provide a tight base, minimizing damage caused by water soaking and by freezing and thawing of the base.

The treatments depend upon the type of soil found. Sandy soil lacks cohesive power, and chemists and engineers seek to cement the particles together, while clay soils are cohesive, but have a great affinity for water and a swelling tendency, which must be counteracted with as little unsettlement of their cohesive attributes as possible.

Soil is taken from the right-of-way and is mixed with gravel or a bituminous substance and with some water-proofing materials. It is then replaced and is ready for traffic. Soap for this purpose may be of almost any type, liquid or solid, since it is used in dissolved form. The chief element in choosing is the cost. Roadbuilders buy their soap not for its protection of complexions, but for its low price.

Dr. Winterkorn said that methods employed in waterproofing the base of low-priced highways may eventually be adopted in costly concrete highways.

Dog Still Digs Dollars And Mystifies Detectives

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, (AP)—Dumpy, Mrs. Harvey C. Stiles' canine money-digger, continues to produce. At the latest count she has trotted in with $52 from her secret cache.

This has been going on for several weeks and Mrs. Stiles says, neither detectives nor amateurs have been able to discover where Dumpy finds the $1 bills.

CCC-Cellophaned Cent Candy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Buying candy today is not at all like the proverbial "buying a cat in a bag."

Five-cent candy and even the new penny candy is now concealed only behind transparent cellophane. Even the new pound boxes for confectionery are made of cellophane, both lids and sides, revealing the dainty pieces in full view of the customers. New products and packages were exhibited by manufacturers recently at the Chicago Candy Show.

The nickel bar candy business which is extending to penny bars is growing very fast, it was reported. One of the largest bar candy companies reported a gain of 37 per cent in sales in the past year.

Penny candy, now popular in restaurants and dining rooms near the cashier's desk, has added scores of new kinds in the last year. And it is not the cheaper grade of candy either, manufacturers assert. Makers of high quality candy who formerly boxed most of their product and sold it in pound sizes, are now taking each individual piece, wrapping it in cellophane or in silvery foil, and putting the little sample on the market for one cent. Very fine mint candy, delicious chocolates, and good quality caramels are being packaged in these tiny lots.

Miniature candy is another trend. Instead of the whopping big chocolate drops which used to come about a dozen to a pound, the manufacturers are reducing the size as they find that people favor the tiny little pieces of chocolate these days. Even gum drops are getting smaller and smaller.

The latest in peanuts is in the packaging. They now come in tin cans like beans or peas. A little key is twisted around and around until the lid falls off and there are the peanuts as "freshly salted as the day they were put in," so the packers say.

Syracuse Housing Project To Provide Homes for 2,700

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—New homes for 680 Syracuse families and work for approximately 1,500 men will be provided by Syracuse's $4,000,000 low-rental housing project which was formally launched this last month. Work is expected to continue through the winter.

Actual demolition of 250 old houses, located in the 25-acre site of eight blocks in the eastern section of the city, began during the week of Aug. 8. Contract for razing all buildings on the site, bounded by South Townsend Street, East Taylor Street, Renwick Avenue, Monroe Street, Almond Street, and East Adams Street, was awarded to the General Material Wrecking Company of Syracuse, which entered a low bid of $27,390 for the job.

Reviewing the Syracuse Housing Authority's progress, Sergei N. Grimm, Executive Director, said: "Syracuse is among the leaders of the 14 United States cities which have inaugurated housing projects. Only Youngstown is ahead of us in progress, and we are holding our own with New York City, Buffalo, and Austin, Texas, the other leaders.

"The eastern housing area was chosen on the basis of numerous previous studies which indicated that this was a blighted area and a sore spot in many ways in the City of Syracuse. Living conditions were extremely bad and the entire site was in an impoverished conditoin.

"Up to this time, we have been busily engaged in terminating all of the preliminary work that must be done before construction actually takes places. All but a few of the properties in the site have been purchased, and condemnation proceedings are in the courts."

To carry out the low-rental project, the Syracuse Housing Authority was given a loan of $3,900,000 by the United States Housing Authority, an amount which constitutes 90 per cent of the total cost of the project. The additional 10 per cent is being contributed to the Authority by the City of Syracuse, Mr. Grimm reported.

The dwellings will be in three architectural types—two-story flats, group houses, and three-story apartment houses. All will be equipped with complete modern facilities, and will be designed to provide the maximum of housing comfort at a minimum rent.

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Oil-O-Matic owners enjoy low fuel bills

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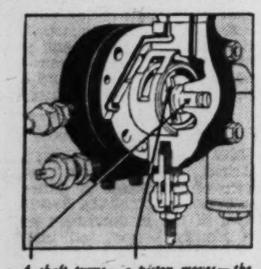

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New Cardinal Manager Talks Very Little—Huskies Have Two Outstanding Players

Mike Gonzales First Cuban To Manage Big League Club

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mike Gonzales, the quiet Cuban who once scouted a minor league ball player and wired back to his parent club, "Good field, no hit," is now running the Cardinals. He is the first player from the Island ever to manage a big league outfit.

Although nobody expects Miguel to continue in this capacity next year, Branch Rickey might hunt a long time before uncovering a pilot as good. The dark-complexioned veteran has been an excellent coach under Frisch.

Signal Thief

One of Mike's many talents is that of signal stealing. Opposing players say that no matter how carefully signs are hidden, the former catcher picks them up as readily as if they were posted on the scoreboard.

Gonzales is never mentioned with outstanding backstops. Yet, he caught some of the greatest pitchers in National League history. Among his battery mates were Grover Cleveland Alexander, Hughie McQuillan, Art Nehf, Rube Benton, Slim Sallee, Fred Toney and Phil Douglas.

Mike and Douglas worked together with Cincinnati back in 1914, and later teamed up with the Giants. The Cuban still maintains that "Shuffling Phil" was one of the greatest.

Under-Stallings

Boston played a prominent role in the career of Frisch's successor. Away back in 1912 he made his first appearance in this country, as a member of the Havana Reds. The old Braves, managed by George Stallings, gave him a contract, but decided that his ignorance of the English language was too great a handicap and released him outright to the Atlantic League club at Long Branch.

Mike later turned up with the Reds, spent four years catching in St. Louis and then was traded to the Giants. After the 1921 season, McGraw traded him back to Cincinnati.

Refuses to Talk

Another outstanding Cuban player was Adolfo Luque, the pitcher. Adolfo and Gonzales, during their active playing days, made baseball a popular pastime on the Island. Because of the interest they created there, leagues have sprung up in the larger localities

The Cardinal chief, flashing his prominent white teeth, has only one copyright answer to all questions regarding the future—"I don't know nothing." What he means, of course, is that he refuses to discuss the possibility of a return to the club's leadership in 1939. But Mike is famous for fumbling English words and phrases.

Briefs . . . Every day of rain favors the Bees . . . Lost games at this stage of the National League campaign strengthens their grip on the second division lead . . . The Cardinals, under the Gonzales strategy, make their final 1938 appearance at the Hive tomorrow . . . No other Cuban has come even close to assuming a managerial role . . . Mike probably would rather retain the more simple duties of a coach . . . And so would a few other managers we can think of.

College Hockey Schedule Formed

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 21 (AP)—McGill University of Montreal meets Princeton University in the opening game of the International Intercollegiate Hockey League Jan. 5, according to the schedule announced here last night. The season closes March 6. The schedule:

Jan. 5—McGill at Princeton; 7—McGill at Yale. Montreal at Princeton, Toronto at Harvard; 7—Queen's at Dartmouth; 9—Montreal at Yale, Toronto at Dartmouth, Queen's at Harvard; 13—Montreal at Queen's; 14—Montreal at Toronto; 20—Toronto at Queen's; 27—Queen's at Montreal; 28—Queen's at McGill.

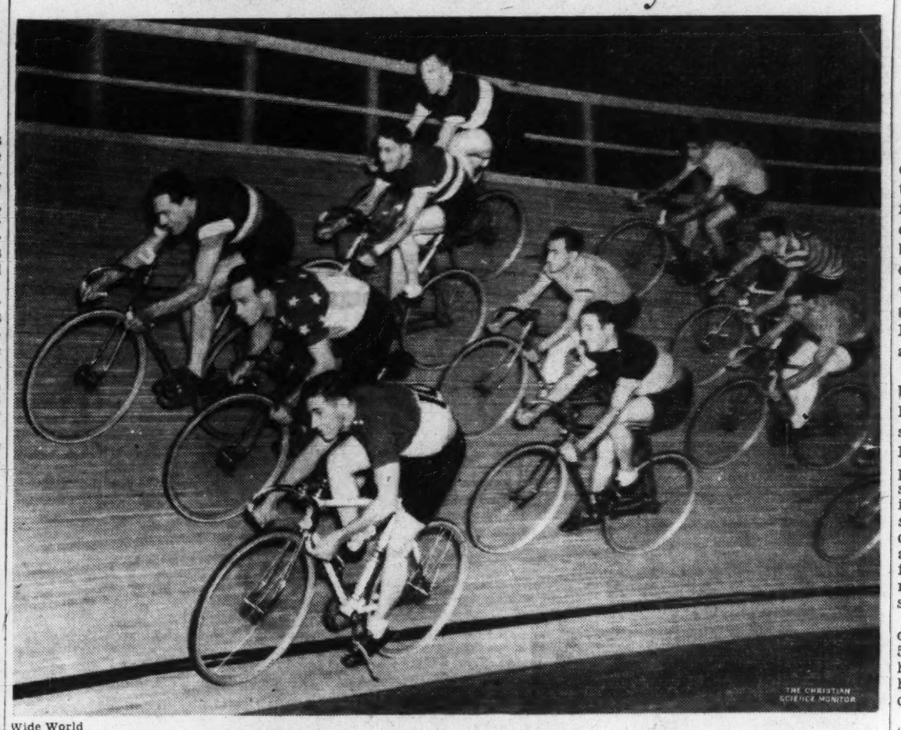
Feb. 3—Yale at Queen's; 4—McGill at Montreal; Yale at Toronto; 10—Toronto at Montreal; 11—Toronto at McGill; 17—McGill at Queen's; 18—McGill at Toronto; 21—Harvard at Montreal; 22—Harvard at McGill; 25—Queen's at Toronto; 27—Montreal at McGill.

March 4—Dartmouth at McGill; Princeton at Toronto; 6—Princeton at Queen's, Dartmouth at Montreal.

Edmonton Grads Lead

EDMONTON, Alb., Sept. 21 (CP)—Challenge of Canton Engravers for the Underwood international women's barketball trophy was just about washed out here as Edmonton Grads defeated the Ohio invaders 77-52 for their second straight victory in the three-of-five series. Grads, who have held the trophy since 1923, won the first game 75-25.

'Round and 'Round They Go



Wide World

General view of the bike riders circling the track during the early sprints in the Madison Square Garden six-day bicycle racing in New York.

Miss Patty Berg Features First Day of Women's Golf

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Miss Patty Berg of Minneapolis, looks tame enough until she starts swinging her golf clubs. Then she is ruthless. In a mighty blast of just 42 shots at Westmoreland Country Club yesterday, Patty smothered Mrs. Myron Davy of Washington, D. C., 10 and 8, in as crushing a defeat as any women's national tournament has ever produced. She won 10 straight holes.

That overwhelming victory overshadowed everything in the first-round flight, including the defeat of the six-time former champion, Glenna Collett Vare. It overshadowed the performance of Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., the defending champion in eliminating the Canadian titleholder, Mrs. Eric Phillips of Lambton Mills, Ont. Mrs. Vare was swept to the sidelines by 18-year old Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga.

As the field of 32 survivors got away on the second and third flights of two 18-hole rounds today, the Minneapolis girl, and Mrs. Page were ranking favorites to wind up as finalists for the championship Saturday.

Miss Berg, who has won nine of the 12 tournaments in which she appeared this year, is more determined than ever to triumph over Mrs. Page who conquered her in the 1937 finals at Memphis. Mrs. Page, entered today's play off her best form.

In the morning round Mrs. Page engages Helen Waterhouse, of Warwick, R. I., while Miss Berg plays Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I. The youthful Miss Kirby faces a mean test in Miss Marion Miley, slim brunette of Lexington, Ky., three times winner of the Women's Western title. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, noted tournament star, plays Clarrie Tiernan, Baltray, Ireland, champion of the Irish Free State.

By nightfall the cast will be pruned down to just eight competitors for the quarter-final round tomorrow.

Around the Hub

New England college football teams should have no trouble this season in playing their games in the rain or on wet fields. For almost a week the squads have been forced to carry on their pre-season practice in heavy rains. While the inclement weather has given the various coaches an opportunity to get their charges accustomed to a slippery ball and heavy underfooting, the time has now come when a little sun shine would be more welcome.

* * *

Coach Dick Harlow didn't let the rain and sloppy field hinder his workout yesterday. The Crimson squad went through a two-hour scrimmage. The offense of both A and B teams looked the best it has so far and the forward passing improved. The outstanding player on the field was Ernie Sargeant, junior wingback, who turned in several runs.

* * *

The sharp edge of Coach Earle Blaik's tommy hawk went into action yesterday as the first squad cut of the season was made. Blaik hacked his squad down to 38 and also made preparations to reduce the size of the training table to 28. The Big Green worked indoors, but went out on the field in the afternoon for an hour of half-speed scrimmage. The coaches stressed defense.

* * *

Boston University's football squad had to forego its scheduled practice game with Rhode Island State yesterday, because of the water-soaked field. The game has been postponed until next Thursday. Coach Pat Hanley, however, refused to let up on the boys and sent them out onto the field for an intensive drill. Pat still remembers the poor showing made last year against Western Reserve in the rain and is going to see to it this year that his boys are adept at handling a slippery ball.

* * *

Tufts kept under cover yesterday and were content to work out in the Cousens cage. Charlie Ciaffone of Norwalk, Conn., joined the squad and was immediately put to work at left guard. Coach Lew Manly is giving all comers a chance to make the varsity and so far only three men are certain of starting positions. They are Capt. Al Pearson, at end; Al Bennett, guard; and Giraud Edwards, tackle.

* * *

Local bowling enthusiasts are returning to the alleys these days with the Boston City Club scheduled for a busy week beginning Monday when members will stage their annual "Bowling Jamboree" to usher in the new season. The City Club House tournament, which lasts through the fall and winter, will get under way about Oct. 2.

Pirate Schedule Packed as Games Are Rained Out

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates again found their pitching staff faced with extra duty today as rain washed out their double-header with Brooklyn yesterday. The Pirates now must play two games with the Dodgers today and tomorrow.

Pirate manager Pie Traynor can find some consolation in the fact that the Chicago Cubs, the second-place team, three and a half games behind, are likewise burdened. The Cubs must meet the Phillies, especially dangerous for pennant contenders this season, in two games on the same days.

The other two first-division clubs, the Cincinnati Reds and New York Giants, meet in a double bill today. The Reds are five games behind the Pirates and the Giants six and a half.

Since the Dodgers and Cubs have an off day Friday, Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Dodgers, offered Chicago a chance to play off their double-header postponed Monday at Ebbets Field. Manager Gabby Hartnett said he would not let his club play the games, since the Cubs open a three-game stand at home against the Cardinals Saturday.

Additional rain probably will mean the cancellation of games as the contending clubs are booked almost solidly from now until the end of the season, Oct. 2. All clubs concerned would have to agree before the schedule could be shuffled to play off the games. It is not likely the Pirates will do this, since cancelled games are in their favor. The standings:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G'ms behind	G'ms to play
Pittsburgh	81	57	.587		14
Chicago	78	61	.561	3½	13
Cincinnati	76	62	.551	5	13
New York	75	64	.540	6½	13

Lee and Connolly Boosting Northeastern Grid Outlook

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The excellent showing of Freddie Lee at the center position and the fact that Capt. Jim Connolly, former Waltham grid star, has been declared in perfect shape, has boosted the football stock at Northeastern as the Huskies go forward with preparations for their first game of the season a week from Friday night with Boston College at Alumni Field.

Lee, who learned to spiral a football on one of Charlestown's sandlots long before he entered high school, has been a member of Northeastern's varsity squad for the past two years; but not until this season has he been able to break into the first-team picture as a starting center. Already, because of his spark on the offensive and his ability to diagnose plays on the defensive, Coach Jimmy Dunn has named him as the Huskies first-string center.

Lee weighs only 165 pounds and on tip-toes reaches to a height of 5ft. 8in. Despite his lack of height he breaks up forward pass plays by his ability to jump as if he had coiled springs in his cleated shoes.

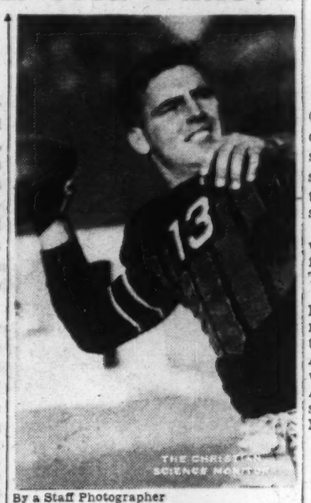
It has been a long, hard road to the varsity center starting post, for in his sophomore year he bumped into Ralph Freeman of Everett, one of the best centers ever developed by Denny Gildea. While Freeman was in shape Lee had little chance to play, but he did manage to see enough service to win his letter.

Last year Art Anderson and Connie Sullivan edged Lee for the center duties, but this year Sullivan has been shifted to end and Anderson just hasn't measured up to Lee in practice sessions.

Connolly, who is one of the Huskies' most effective ball carriers, received a nose injury in the first game last year with Boston College that kept him out of play most of the season. Dunn has kept the versatile captain out of scrimmage this year until he was certain the old injury would stand rugged contact work.

Things look very bright for Jim this season. As a sophomore he wound up with a total of 66 points for the season, which put him with the highest 15 in the nation. His points-per-game average was the highest in the country, for he compiled his total in seven games while most of his rivals were playing nine or 10.

Connolly, as usual, will be used in the fullback spot. The Northeastern offence is very similar to that of Harvard because Dunn is one of Dick Harlow's star pupils.



By a Staff Photographer

Jim Connolly

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Yankees Slump

Although their supporters have no reason to be alarmed, Manager Joe McCarthy must be more than a little disturbed by the way his Yankees are acting. The skipper wants to win 105 games and break the team home run record. But unless his boys snap out of their slump at once, they may establish a few marks Joe was not counting on.

For instance, yesterday's defeat at Chicago was their fifth straight. Never before since McCarthy's arrival in New York, to succeed Bob Shawkey, has a Yankee club dropped that many in succession. And Joe took over in 1931.

Stratton Scored

Al Benton of the Tigers beat them at Detroit last Saturday. The following afternoon the newly-crowned champions saw their title made a mathematical certainty despite a double defeat from the Browns, who also won a single game the next day. Monte Stratton, lanky right-hander, made it five in a row yesterday.

McCarthy's biggest job in this late stage of the season is to keep his players "keyed up" for the World Series. So far, he hasn't done very well. But, of course, there is still plenty of time to rally his forces for the battle with rival National Leaguers, which begins on Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The Yankees are a great "money" club. When their reputation is threatened they come through. Therefore, there is no reason to expect this record-breaking slump to continue into next month. When the Pirates, Cubs, Reds or any other senior circuit club walks out on the classic field Oct. 5, the Yanks will be ready, impatiently weighing their bats.

Red Sox vs. Indians

Just beneath New York in the American League standing is the thrilling struggle between Boston and Cleveland. By winning a double-header from the Browns yesterday, the Red Sox went a full game ahead of the Indians, who took their single contest from the Washington Senators.

The Red Sox scored seven runs in the ninth inning of the opener to come from behind and take the cocky Browns, who had just made the Yanks look like a pack of second division ball players. Then in the second game, the Sox pulled the same stunt again, but this time did it in the sixth inning.

This duel between the Tribe and Sox may continue right down to the final day. Finishing second means approximately $200 more to each regular after the World Series melon is sliced.

The Boston and Cleveland clubs are stronger this year than they have been for some time. In fact, many Ohio fans are calling the present band of Indians the greatest to wear Tribal uniforms. And certainly the 1938 Red Sox own the most robust offense in their history. Yet they are both trailing the Yankees. McCarthy had the right idea when he called his latest team the strongest ever assembled.

Turnesa's Putter Found

PITTSBURGH, Sept 21 (AP)—Willie Turnesa's "Mary Ann," charmed putter which he lost in the excitement of winning the national amateur golf championship, speeded to Turnesa's home in Elmsford, N. Y., today aboard a mail train.

An unidentified man telephoned a Pittsburgh newspaper (Post-Gazette) last night and admitted he had picked up the putter after it had fallen out of Turnesa's bag at the conclusion of Turnesa's title match with Pat Abbott last Saturday at Oakmont. The caller added that the club was on its way to the amateur champion.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cubs beat Giants 7-5, cutting New York's lead in pennant race to game and one half as series opener drew 34,800 fans.

Three Years Ago

Tommy Hitchcock led Greentree four to 7-6 victory over Aurora for U. S. open polo title.

Five Years Ago

Washington Senators clinched third American League pennant by defeating St. Louis Browns.

American League

New York	94	48	.662
Boston	81	59	.579
Cleveland	81	61	.570
Detroit	74	67	.525
Washington	71	72	.497
Chicago	59	75	.440
St. Louis	50	88	.362
Philadelphia	51	91	.359

Results Sept. 20

Boston 12, St. Louis 8.
Boston 7, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 5, New York 4.
Cleveland 9, Washington 1.
Philadelphia at Detroit, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	81	57	.587
Chicago	78	61	.561
Cincinnati	76	62	.551
New York	75	64	.540
Boston	69	69	.500
St. Louis	67	72	.482
Brooklyn	63	75	.457
Philadelphia	44	93	.321

Results Sept. 20

All games postponed.

Playoff Results

International League

Newark 3, Rochester 0.

American Association

St. Paul 5, Milwaukee 4.

Tennis Rained Out for Fifth Straight Time

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—A record for consecutive washouts by rain was set today as the steady downpour forced the fifth-straight postponement of the national tennis championships, now stalled in the semifinals.

The previous record was set in 1933 when the tournament, scheduled to finish on Saturday, wound up on Thursday.

In the men's defending champion Don Budge ultimately will meet Sidney Wood and Gene Mako will tackle the ambidextrous Jack Bromwich of Australia. One finalist in the women's division, Nancye Wynne of Australia, awaits the winner of the semifinal between Alice Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan.

First Eleven At Pittsburgh Will Be Strong

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21 (AP)—An answer to the question "how strong is Pitt?" may be expected Saturday when Jock Sutherland gets off the Panther bench at the end of the first period of the opener with West Virginia and unveils his second eleven. If the reserves perform up to previous Pitt standards, set out the storm signals because the Panthers will be on the prowl.

The silent Scot, starting the 15th season of his football dynasty, has as fine a first-string as he ever has assembled. Sutherland's greatest combinations always have been made up of seniors and 10 of the probable Pitt starters Saturday will be playing their last year.

By the time a player has put in three seasons under Jock, it is assumed he is pretty good. He prefers to season his proteges properly and often turns up with some bright new star whose talents were scarcely realized until his final year.

Includes Goldberg

This array includes all-America Marshall Goldberg, Harold Stebbins and John Chickerneo in the backfield; Bill Daddio and Fabian Hoffman at ends; Elmer Merkovsky and Walter Raskowski at tackles; Steve Petro and Al Lezuoski at guards, and Bob Dannies at center.

Dick Cassiano, a sensation as a sophomore substitute for Goldberg, will fill the only other spot and he had plenty of seasoning last year.

This Rose Bowl Veterans' Association should win most any war it tackles, but Sutherland contends that two strong teams are essential to play one of Pittsburgh's schedules and invariably inserts an entire new lineup at the end of the first period, no matter what the score may be.

Looks to Second Team

"Our second team won a lot of ball games for us last year," he said today, "and we will have to get the same support this year too if we expect to be successful."

For this service he probably will call first upon Ben Kish, Bob Thurbon, Emil Naric and Mike Sekela, backs; Dick Fullerton, center; Harold Klein and Rudy Gradisek, guards; Ralph Hafer and Ted Konetsky, tackles; and Joe Rettinger and John Dickinson, ends.

Their names are offered here only for record purposes. No casual fan would recognize any of them now. Yet nevertheless they hold Pitt's fate—this season and future seasons. There is not a senior in the lot. The schedule.

Sept. 24—West Virginia.
Oct. 1—Temple at Philadelphia; 8—Duquesne; 15—Wisconsin at Madison; 22—Southern Methodist; 29—Fordham.
Nov. 5—Carnegie Tech; 12—Nebraska at Lincoln; 19—Penn State; 26—Duke at Durham.

Many Purses Offered

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—A field of 275 starts after a purse of over $13,500 today when the 108-hole Westchester Open championship gets under way at the Fenway Golf Club layout at White Plains, N. Y.

A first prize of $5,000 plus awards to players down to No. 45 have drawn almost every outstanding golfer in the pro ranks. Exceptional tee shots and a long-distance driving contest will offer other awards with the possibility that the purse can be raised.

Leading contenders in the field gathered for the five-day grind are the National Open champion, Ralph Guldahl Sammy Snead and young Byron Nelson. The veteran Gene Sarazen is also on hand and many pick him as the eventual winner.

Lepine Succeeds Coutu

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21 (AP)—Alfred "Pit" Lepine, veteran center of the Montreal Canadiens, was named coach of the New Haven Eagles of the International American Hockey League last night by Nathan Podoloff, general manager. The Canadiens will maintain a farm club here this season. Lepine succeeds Billy Coutu.

Co-Medalists in Illinois

Wide World

Mrs. Page (Left) and Miss Traung

Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., the defending champion, and Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, 1934 runner-up, tied for the qualifying medal in the 1938 women's national golf championship at Westmoreland Country Club.

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Dies Sets Date For Hearing On Bridges Ouster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Special House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, announces that next week a special inquiry will be made on the deportation case against Harry Bridges, West Coast Australian-born CIO leader, accused of being a Communist, and that he is preparing to incorporate a new patriotic league, to be known as "The League for Peace and Americanism."

The Bridges case precipitated a sharp dispute with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Dies announces he will be glad to have Miss Perkins testify.

Without Nazi Front

The new patriotic League will charge no dues, pay no salaries, but give the public, he says, "something to join without fear of it being cited as a committee with a Communist or Nazi front."

He forecast that by January the League will have membership of 5,000,000. Organization would be a simple, purely voluntary matter. The nucleus is now in his office in the form of letters from over the country, which he estimated to run to 100,000, coming from those who expressed eagerness to join something patriotic and peaceable. Mr. Dies proposes to circularize these correspondents, not only enlisting them but urging them to found chapters in their communities.

"Unlike certain other organizations which pretend to be for peace, but are actually raising funds to help the Communist cause in Spain and which are sympathetic to the Soviet Union," Mr. Dies continued, "this organization will demand absolute and strict neutrality with respect to all foreign nations. . . .

Usefulness Is Goal

"Our slogan will be, 'What can we do for the United States,' not, 'What can we get from the United States?'"

The proposed organization, he added will advocate the Bill of Rights, neutrality, maintenance of the governmental system of checks and balances, watchfulness over activities of aliens, and stoppage of undesirable immigration.

In his Bridges inquiry, Mr. Dies said said he would call as witness R. P. Bonham, Seattle, Wash., Immigration Commissioner, who had charge of the Bridges investigation.

Rumania Calls Jews Alien

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Ministry of Justice decreed Sept. 21 that all Jews whose Rumanian citizenship was annulled after the recent reexamination of citizenship documents henceforth would be considered foreigners and would have to apply for permits to stay in Rumania.

Canada Split Over Czechs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 21—Although Canada's official stand on the Czech crisis appears to be a readiness to support the British Government, there are at least some sections of public opinion that do not agree with Britain's action in the present European crisis.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, though making no statement of Canada's attitude, indicated in a recent statement the Dominion's intention to stand ready to summon Parliament in the event of the failure of peace efforts. He said all Canadians stood back of him in the fervent hope the fine endeavors of the British Government to preserve peace will be crowned with complete success.

TORONTO, Sept. 21 (CP)—Toronto City Council moved a vote of confidence in Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his Ministers Sept. 19 with only two votes against the resolution.

The resolution read: "That in view of the grave international situation, this Council notes with appreciation the efforts that are being made to maintain world peace, particularly by the Prime Minister of Great, Britain and his Ministers, and earnestly prays that their efforts will meet with success; and that we reaffirm our loyalty to our King, our Country and our Empire."

On the other hand, recent statements of private individuals indicate strong opposition to Britain's plans for Czechoslovakia.

Reported terms of the Franco-British plan for dismemberment of Czechoslovakia constitute "betrayal of our comrades who sleep in Flanders and elsewhere," the Rev. Allan Ferry, Dominion Chaplain of the Imperial Section of the Canadian Legion, said in a recent statement issued at Owen Sound, Ontario.

The statement said in part:

"Imperials throughout Canada are humiliated and sorrowful at the surrender of the British Government to the threats of the German dictator. . . .

"No group of men more earnestly desire peace, but at the same time no group of men knows how costly a peace at any price can ultimately be.

"To see the torch thrown to us from failing hands thus cast to the ground to be trampled under the feet of ruthless bullies without protest would be to permit ourselves to be party to the betrayal of our comrades who sleep in Flanders and elsewhere.

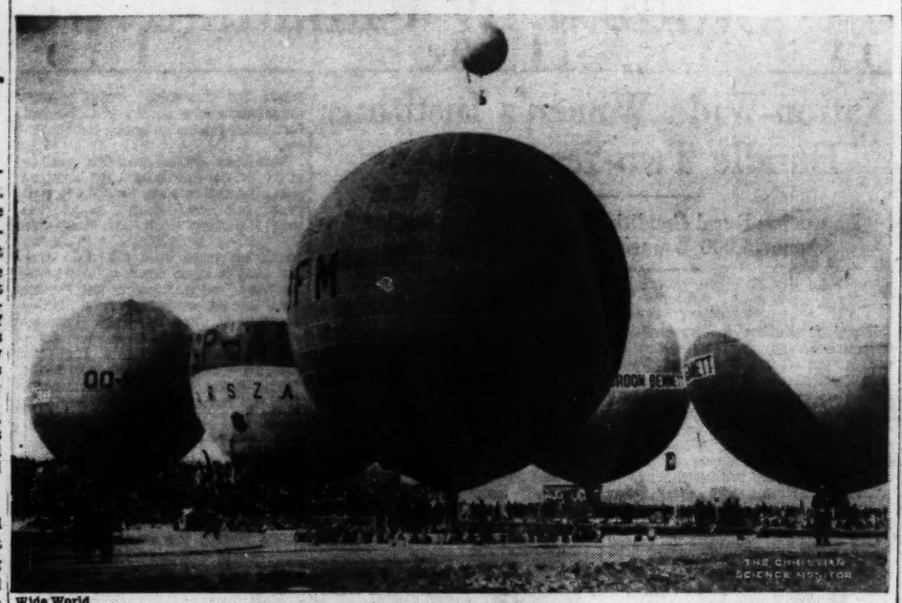
"We cannot believe that the will of the majority of the British people is being portrayed in the action of the Chamberlain Government in this matter.

Senator Cairine Wilson of Ottawa, President of the League of Nation's Society in Canada, said Sept. 20 the Society's National Executive "was urging Canada to support all peace-loving and all democratic countries in making plain that aggression in Czechoslovakia will be resisted."

Dr. Carlyle King, Professor of English at University of Saskatchewan, said "propaganda" entering Canada in the last few weeks had indicated the British Government was endeavoring to secure peace and to protect democracy but facts bore out the opposite.

David Dubinsky, International President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, said that progressive labor in the United States feels Great Britain and France "sold out" Czechoslovakia by refusing to assure its safety from German invasion.

Poised for the Take-Off



Wide World

Competitors for Balloon Honors

The scene at Liege, Belgium, as nine competing balloons waited their turn to take off in the annual James Gordon Bennett Balloon Race on Sept. 13. The entries represented four nations, three were from Belgium, three from France, two from Poland, and one from Switzerland. One of the Polish balloons traveled the greatest distance, floating 990 miles before it came down to earth.

Will Hitler Halt After Czechs Yield?

(Continued from Page 1)

bigger game than is to be found in the East Prussian forests.

Indeed after visits to Berchtesgaden by the Hungarian Premier, Bela Imredy, and by the Polish Ambassador, Joseph Lipsky on Sept. 20, the diplomatic world has little reason to doubt that the three States are preparing to make common cause in demanding their pounds of Czechoslovakia's flesh, especially as the German press, which is under strict official control, is now openly demanding the total disappearance of Czechoslovakia from the map of Europe.

Though Poland only wants Teschen where there is a Polish minority of some 80,000, Hungary has never withdrawn its claim to the whole of Slovakia which it always has regarded in the past as an integral part of Hungary.

Thus when Mr. Chamberlain goes to the Rhineland city of Godesberg it is to face a man who feels he has all the trumps in his hand because he is ready to fight and he believes Britain and France are not.

Appetite Grows With Eating

The history of the past few years shows that Herr Hitler's appetite has consistently grown with eating. For instance, in 1936 he signed an agreement to respect Austria's sovereignty. This did not prevent Germany organizing a campaign inside Austria to bring that State within the Reich, and when the Austrian Government tried to suppress it Herr Hitler repudiated the 1936 agreement and annexed the country.

That was only six months ago and in order to calm Czech fears at that moment, the German Government officially informed Prague that there was nothing to fear because the 1925 Locarno Treaty of Arbitration was still in force between the two countries.

Within two months, however, came Konrad Henlein's Karlsbad demands for Sudeten autonomy, and when the Czechs under strong pressure from Britain accepted the majority of these demands the demand grew overnight into one for cession to the Reich. The question whether Mr. Chamberlain's plan will leave Herr Hitler still hungry is therefore of vital importance.

Litvinoff Arraigns Powers For Surrender to Hitler

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, today accused France and Great Britain of capitulating to Adolf Hitler's demands and disclosed that they had ignored Russia's offer of military help to protect Czechoslovakia.

The Foreign Commissar, in an arraignment of League of Nations powers, said that Russia stood ready to back up any collective action in defense of Czechoslovakia with arms and men.

In what he left unsaid, however, Assembly delegates saw a statement that unless France fights for Czechoslovakia under the terms of the French-Czechoslovak agreement, Soviet Russia would do nothing to help Prague.

He accused Britain and France of avoiding a "problematical war today in return for a certain and large-scale war tomorrow."

Addressing the Assembly, Russia's spokesman said that the price the two western democracies were considering paying to prevent war over Czechoslovakia was "satisfying the appetites of insatiable aggressors by the destruction and mutilation of sovereign states."

Mr. Litvinoff declared flatly:

"Our War Department is ready immediately to participate in conference with representatives of the French and Czechoslovak War Departments in order to discuss measures appropriate to the moment."

"Independently of this, we consider it desirable that the question be raised at the League of Nations if only as yet under Article XI, with the object of first mobilizing public opinion, and, second, of ascertaining the position of other nations whose passive aid might be extremely valuable."

He said that this Russian stand was framed and sent to the Czechoslovak Government two days ago and to France a few days before the League Assembly began to deliberate on Sept. 12.

Warns of Greater War

Mr. Litvinoff said that at that time his Government added:

"We intend to fulfill our engagements under our treaty with Czechoslovakia and together with France to give assistance to Czechoslovakia by means open to us."

The Soviet representative continued:

"It is necessary, however, to exhaust all means of averting armed conflict and we consider that one such method be by immediate consultation between the great powers of Europe and other interested nations in order if possible to decide on terms of collective representation."

He said it was not Moscow's fault if no effect had been given to its proposals.

"Unfortunately," he declared, "other steps were taken which have led and which could not but lead to such capitulation as is bound, sooner or later, to have incalculable and disastrous consequences. . . .

"To avoid problematic war today and receive in return certain and large scale war tomorrow—moreover at the price of satisfying the appetites of insatiable aggression and of destruction and mutilation of sovereign states—is not to act in the spirit of the Covenant of the League.

"To grant bonuses for saber-rattling and recourse to arms for the solution of international problems, in other words to reward and encourage superimperialism, is not to act in the spirit of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Defense of Pacts Pledged

Mr. Litvinoff said that his Government was proud it had taken no part in such a policy.

He concluded that Russia had no intention of abandoning the principles of the Covenant of the League nor of the Briand-Kellogg Pact and "calls upon other governments likewise to return to this path."

Mr. Litvinoff started his address with an indictment of what the League had failed to do for China, Ethiopia, and Spain, and declared it was "the criminal fault" of the heads of member states.

He declared that the "League of Nations is still strong enough to stop aggression by collective action," and expressed a belief that it could stop Herr Hitler if he attempted to seize Czechoslovakia by force.

Mr. Litvinoff disclosed that immediately after German absorption of Austria the Moscow Government had approached other European great powers "with a proposal for immediate collective deliberation on the possible consequences of the event."

Moscow, he said, had desired to adopt collective measures.

He said that to Russia's regret this proposal "did not receive its just appreciation" and added that if it had been carried out it might have saved the world from alarm over the fate of Czechoslovakia.

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Details of Anglo-French Plan Demanded by British Liberal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21—Developments in the Czech-Sudeten German crisis have occasioned intense political activity in London, including a hasty trip to Paris by Mr. Winston Churchill, war-time First Lord of the Admiralty.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, after conferring with key Ministers throughout the morning, had lunch with Earl Baldwin, Former Prime Minister who steered the Empire through the abdication crisis.

The British Cabinet met for one hour and 55 minutes in a session devoted to a final survey of the situation befor Mr. Chamberlain's departure tomorrow to meet Reichsführer Hitler in Godesberg.

The Prime Minister arranged two other meetings, one with King George, and the other with Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Labor leader, to report on his plans.

Also there was a meeting of Opposition Liberals and International Trade Unionists.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, declared in an address to the National Liberal Club that "we have merely submitted to Herr Hitler's demand and our submission has been extorted not by a sudden conversion to justice in his case but by a treaty of war."

Review of Plan Demanded

Demanding publication of the British-French peace plan, Sir Archibald said: "It's high time the British public knew exactly what's going on and what's being done in their name."

Labor and liberals are both insistent that Parliament should meet before irrevocable decisions are taken and as the Government concurs it is regarded as certain that Parliament will assemble at the beginning of next week at the latest for one of the most eventful sittings in its history. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has so far refused to publish full details of the Anglo-French proposals for dismembering Czechoslovakia.

It should be added that anxiety is developing in another direction—Italy. The Earl of Perth, the British Ambassador to Rome, yesterday returned to his post, curtailing his vacation by about 10 days in order to be on the spot.

The reason is understood to be the persistent reports from a French source that Premier Mussolini intends to take advantage of the present confusion and of the apparent hesitations of the two western democracies, to intervene openly in Spain and at the same time withdrawing his promise not to annex the Balearic Islands.

Fleet's Visits Canceled

Naturally there is no confirmation from Rome, but the fact that such reports are taken seriously in high quarters shows how widespread are the effects of the Czechoslovak crisis.

Meanwhile the Admiralty announced that the Mediterranean fleet had canceled its courtesy visits to Bulgarian and Rumanian ports and was being "concentrated for exercises in the Eastern Mediterranean."

Japan Rejects League Plan

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Cabinet today approved rejection of a League of Nations invitation to settle the China conflict through deliberations at Geneva.

The League Council, upon China's appeal against Japanese aggression, agreed last Sept. 19 to apply Article 17 of the Covenant. This article provides that in the case of a dispute between a member of the League and a nonmember state, the nonmember state shall be invited to accept the obligations of memberships in the League for purposes of the dispute in question.

An invitation was thereupon sent to Japan, as a nonmember, to attend discussions on this issue. Japan's refusal brings into force paragraph three of Article 17, which says that in the event of refusal of the nonmember state to assume such obligations, then Article 16, the sanctions article, shall come into force. This article provides for severance of trade relations with the aggressor and the contribution of military assistance upon recommendation of the Council.

In view of the fact that Britain and other League members have declared that they consider the imposition of automatic sanctions as optional, there is considerable doubt whether sanctions or any other pressure could be brought to bear upon Japan, although Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese delegate has argued that so long as the Covenant has not been amended, such unilateral declarations have no force.

In the event of sanctions not being applied, however, the Chinese appeal has still the effect of ending the fiction that there is no war in China and the fact of an avowed war being in progress at once raises such vital questions as belligerency rights and the application of America's neutrality law.

Palestine Problems

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (AP)—The British delegation to the League of Nations yesterday let sympathizers of Jews and Arabs argue for two hours at a meeting of the Political Committee of the League Assembly.

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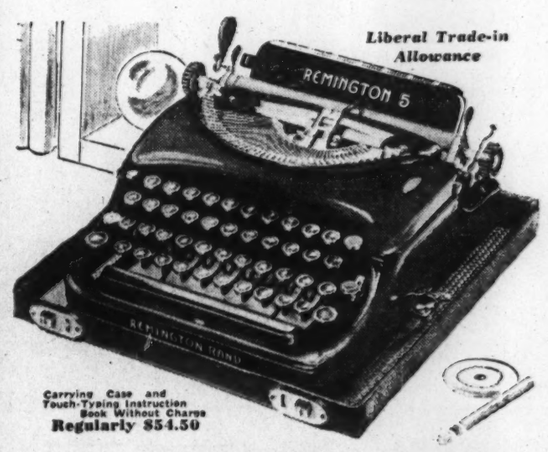
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Rural Conditions Studied by Canadian Women

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Pottery Casseroles Will Dramatize Your Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The food and its service can add materially to the beauty of the table if served in pottery casseroles or ramekins. Not only is the appearance of the table enhanced but also they keep food hot whether the meal is served indoors or out. Casserole cookery requires no last minute attention. When done it can be served at once. It is the ideal dish for entertaining at any season, or for almost any type of entertaining. A variety of delectable things can be served. Creamed shellfish, spaghetti with meat, vegetable combinations, or beans and tomato sauce, with chile powder and a tantalizing suggestion of garlic to give additional fillip, accompanied by a fresh green salad and a simple dessert.

The Lady of the Pencils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lady of the Pencils quite frequently finds herself the target for witticisms aimed pleasantly at her championship of the common lead pencil as a household implement. She brought the pencil habit from the business world into her own home and considers this small article one of the biggest items in her efficiency program. So she goes blithely on her way—making her lists, jotting down all the little memoranda which would otherwise clutter her thinking, keeping her various records and accounts, scattering pencils at advantageous places about the house.

5—Cards of Explanation

In the drawer of the front hall table is another bundle of cards—these also kept together by a rubber band to avoid their being scattered. These cards would be quite puzzling to the uninitiated reader. They bear such forthright wording as "Gone to Town. Back early"; "Gone to town. Back Late"; "At Club"; "Gone to Library"; "At Mrs. Smith's." Puzzling perhaps until the reader senses the fact that these are all ordinary messages which The Lady might find convenient and thoughtful to leave for the family when she was found "away without leave."

While there are of course messages that cannot be foreseen, nevertheless there are a certain number of standard explanations of absence that are staple in a home. It is certainly considerate to leave such explanations, and usually there is a scramble at the last minute for pencil, paper, and time to scribble a hasty word. With a set of ready-made excuses at hand one has only to place the proper one in plain sight and go undisturbed on her way.

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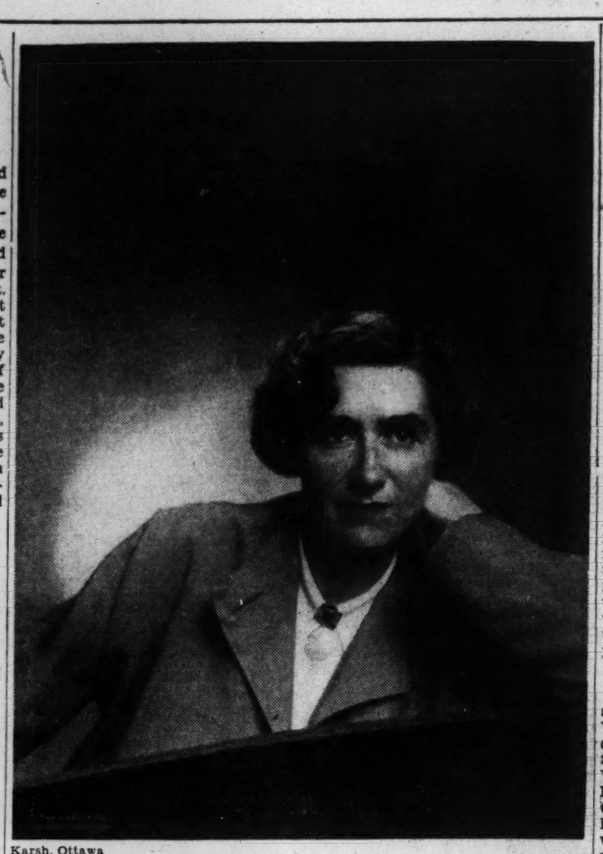

Karsh, Ottawa

Mrs. Brian Ashworth, National Convenor of Committee on Immigration, Canadianization, and National Events, of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. As the Only National Convener Residing in Ottawa, Mrs. Ashworth, an Indefatigable Enthusiast in the Women's Institute Movement, Pinch-Hits on Innumerable Occasions. She Is Considered One of the Finest Handicraft Experts in the Organization, and Canada's Best Hand Weaver of Anglo-Saxon Extraction.

Nation-Wide Women's Institutes Handle Two-Year Projects

Improving Rural Conditions Is the Present Study Of Some 75,000 Women All Over the Dominion

By Corolyn Cox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rural sanitation is the problem currently occupying the attention and action of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. This nation-wide organization, now roughly 25 years of age, with nearly 3,000 branches covering all nine provinces and enrolling nearly 75,000 women, is characterized by the steadiness of its growth, the philosophic calm with which it expects to take rather a long time about things and at the same time knows it will get them done. Every two years the Federated Institutes hold a convention, and adopt a program to cover the following two-year period. Last fall the rural sanitation project was attacked. Though it is always several months before material reaches all the more remote branches, a mark will certainly have been made on the countryside by the time the two years are up.

Providing Information

The Federal Government has been asked to prepare the last word on Water Supply, Fly Control, Disposal of Garbage, Inexpensive Plumbing Systems, Sanitary Toilets, Heating, Ventilation, and the Storage and Protection of Foods. The farms of Canada are in for a thorough overhaul, it seems! As one National Convener put it, "We want simple suggestions, preferably such as can be carried out right on the farm by the farmer and his wife with materials to hand. Come a rainy day, the wife can gently turn her husband's attention to her scheme, and things will get done for which there is no evident time to be had in the farm schedule nor money in the budget. We women can work it out."

Already an extremely significant angle to the food storage study has appeared. The Department of Agriculture has pointed out that should the women of Canada substitute their own vegetables, canned in season and consumed in the winter, for the cold storage vegetables annually imported from other countries, something over $1,000,000 that is now annually spent abroad would then stay in Canada. The department has demonstrated the use of recently designed home canning units that would make it possible for groups to organize community canning bees, or a system of taking turns with the outfit that would save many tons of vegetables now wasted, and encourage enlarging many a vegetable patch.

Already units have adopted this scheme. Aylmer East in Quebec Province has for some years foregathered to put up tomato soup on a communal basis for the school children, and hundreds of cans are done every year. The women are now looking into the new steam pressure machines, and will probably enlarge their activity to cover vegetables for individual homes.

In the Rural Schools

Regardless of special stints of work, all year and every year great emphasis of the whole organization falls on Education and Better Schools Committee and also that on Child Welfare and Public Health. These women get right into their rural schools and produce what is practically needed, as well as petitioning the authorities for improvements in curriculum, teaching staff, and economics. They have installed equipment for serving hot lunches, sponsored plays, have organized musical and drama festivals, put up scholarships and cash and book prizes for students, bought pianos for school and community halls, even furnished reference books for teachers.

Manitoba emphasized the desirability of co-operating with existing agencies, rather than organizing new ones, but that didn't mean the women did less work than elsewhere. In Quebec Province the Women's Institutes have been asked to supply, and have so done, a report and outline of suggestions for the Protestant Education Survey now making a study of that Province. Through six years of crop failures, Saskatchewan saw its Women's Institutes flourish while the earth was blown from under their feet. The worse the outlook, the firmer they held together.

Over the Back Roads

Today the courage and steadiness of the Institute Movement has inspiration in high places in Canada. The present chatelaine of Government House, the Lady Tweedsmuir, has made the Institutes her main never ending interest in her present post. She has been far more than an Honorary President, taken more pains than to attend the Biennial Convention as its principal guest. Over the back roads of Quebec, across dusty trails in the drought areas, and into the wilds of British Columbia she has trekked to small meetings of individual branches, informing herself of their needs, swapping yarns of her own experiences as an early organizer of the movement in England. Lady Tweedsmuir has made no effort to tell these women what they should do; but she has made it abundantly clear that what they do is, in her opinion, vitally important both to Canada and to the British Empire.

Perennial enthusiasm of both the Institutes and their very special patroness in Government House are all forms of handicraft. All over Canada, but especially in Quebec Province and Ontario, hand looms, spinning wheels, and home dyeing enterprises appear. Where sheep are kept, women are relearning the pleasure of personally carrying out the whole process from the moment the wool is sheared from the sheep's back till the finished article produces pocket money, a useful object in the home or merely artistic expression where life might have been a little dull.

Style Points for the Men of the Family

What the Well-Dressed Englishman Is Wearing

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mixed heather shades of lovat, green, brown, and rust are being shown for the country and the moors. A few fresh details for such suits may be noted. Jackets are being made with a flap to breast pocket. A band of elastic webbing is put at knee, to replace buckle and strap and keep knickerbockers trim.

Hose to be worn with such clothes are minus the usual turnover; with a small band of elastic webbing at top to hold the hose in position. At the same time it is easy not to affect the movement of legs.

With Detachable Collar

Instead of collar-attached shirts as for golf, very lightweight tweed shirts are recommended for the moors with detachable collars. After strenuous walking, a collar becomes soiled and shapeless; and it is a comfort to be able to change without interfering with the shirt. For mist or rain an overcoat of proofed covert coating, of finger-tip length, proves effective.

Moorland Colors

Tie manufacturers also have their eyes on Scottish moors. A new range of ties has been produced of Macclesfield silk, with the general name of Moorland Marl. Every color suggests sport or the North: such as Grampian, Gunshot, and Mountain Tarn. Heather and bracken effects are adapted to the fall and tone with the shades of cloth popular at this time of the year.

Blackcock Scarf

The blackcock scarf is a Scottish product. The makers quote a couplet of Sir Walter Scott's, tacking on two lines of their own:

At noon the blackcock trims his jetty wing.
The morning prompts the linnet's lightest lay.
But when the evening mists descend
The blackcock scarf is your best friend.

Vogue of Corduroy

Some time ago I called attention to the growing vogue of corduroy for men's wear. A few fresh examples include a gray-beige herringbone in proofed velvet cord, and a similar material with blue-gray ground and red overcheck—for jackets, caps, golf jackets, sports trousers, shorts, and so forth. In addition this can be made into dressing gowns or house jackets. Some makes are fit for hard wear, others for decorative purposes.

Handsome and Comfortable

Dressing gowns for men were once a luxury, but are now regarded as a necessity. The reason is not only utility, for they owe much of their appeal to color, design and trimming. Light-weight examples are made of artificial silk in printed foulards, woven brocades, and printed marocains.

Here are a few others: An attractive jacquard fleece wool gown in smart diamond pattern shows blue tones. A lightweight wool model in herringbone stripes looks admirable for easy packing and suggests warmth without weight. For dashing appearance there is a window-pane design backed by a vivid plaid, which also adorns collar and cuffs. While a winter weight all-wool gown in plain colors has contrasting trimmings in small check.

Evening Dress

In the foyer of the Globe Theater, before seeing St. John Ervine's play, "Robert's Wife," I took a mental snapshot of a well-known man in dinner dress. His double-breasted jacket had a shawl collar covered with twill silk, was cut on easy lines, lapels rolling to the waist. The coat sleeves each carried one silk-covered button to link, thus forming a groove into which the shirt cuff fell. A soft collar of white piqué was attached to shirt, which had starched linen cuffs and smoke-pearl buttons. He wore a pair of two-tie patent leather shoes—the kind with two pairs of eyelet holes, no toe-cap, and no seam between instep and toe.

Country Wear

Sports jackets are being made from soft rug material with colossal squares. It might seem that such coats were in doubtful taste and impossible. Yet the effect is pleasing, not in town but for sport or the country. So much depends on environment, which can tone down or throw up designs. Another point is that no vivid colors are used.

Outstanding Colors

The three outstanding colors in autumn knitwear are navy, gray, and smoke or Air Force blue. Fawn mixtures and rust or London tan come next. One style is special for golf and has laid-on, pleated pockets with flaps which button, long sleeves, polo collar; and buttons down front. Another best seller is a fancy knit garment with small stand collar and slide fastener running down a few inches.

Many of the latest socks are in plain shades and simple weaves—with bright clox. They are full length, reaching just below knees; and held up by Lastex. Socks on the same lines may be had for dress wear.

This column on men's styles, direct from London, is published the third Wednesday of each month.

'Cheese-Box on a Raft'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I have been much interested in the Favorite Recipes which have been printed, and am sending the following recipe which has been much enjoyed in our home.

Yankee Cheese-Box on a Raft

Make a shortcake of
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon lard
1 tablespoon butter
¾ cup milk and water in equal parts. Bake for 12 minutes in hot oven or at 425° F. Grind
Leftover meat (preferably beef) to make 2 or 3 cupfuls. Add any leftover
Gravy, or make gravy by adding water, butter, and thickening to meat. Thicken and season
1 can tomatoes. Split shortcake, and put ground meat and gravy between and on top. Pour tomato sauce around "cheese box" on large platter.

(Mrs.) F. H. F., Ohio

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Margaret Lowe With Some of Her Tools.

Two Favorite Cake Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The following recipe for nut cake is an old German recipe and one that is a favorite at holiday time.

German Nut Cake

Add
1 cup sugar to
10 or 12 egg yolks and stir 45 minutes. Shell
1 pound almonds and
1 pound walnuts, and grind very fine. Add to the egg yolks and mix thoroughly. Beat
10 or 12 egg whites to a froth and fold into mixture. Add
1 tablespoon citron chopped fine. Bake in a slow oven 325° F. for one hour. The instructions for baking say to put a plate under the cake pan while in the oven. I do not know just the reason for it, but I bake it that way, and it is always all right.

(Mrs.) A. P. H., Washington

* * *

Whipped Cream Cake

Whip
1 cup thick sweet cream. Beat
3 egg whites. Mix together. Add
⅓ cup water. Sift together three times
2 cups flour (cake flour preferred)
3 teaspoons baking powder
1½ cups sugar
½ teaspoon salt. Add to first mixture. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in two layers, at 325° F. for 25 or 30 minutes.

(Mrs.) H. S., Illinois

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Doll's Washday, a Woodcut by Margaret Lowe.

'Starting From Scratch'

She Beat the Depression and Built a Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Americus, Kan.

"Starting from scratch," or from hardly more than a scratch on a bit of walnut, Miss Margaret Lowe has built up within the past four and a half years a profitable business giving needed employment to eleven other residents of this little town.

Miss Lowe specialized in music at the Kansas State Teachers College in Emporia and had taught one year in the Lehigh high school. Then the school board decided music was too great a luxury and the young teacher found herself without a job. It had always been her secret ambition to make doll furniture, and with this in the back of her head, she experimented on a walnut plaque with an overlay of holly wood in her father's cabinet shop back of the house. She made two little silhouettes, one of a fisherboy and the other of a little girl gathering flowers. Friends and customers of her father who chanced into the shop admired the silhouette plaques and told others about them. Soon orders began coming in, and a business which is now nation-wide in its scope had its beginning.

Whole Shop on the Job

Added to these first designs, which are still selling, are 175 others, many of them originating with Miss Lowe, and others drawn by two New York artists. All of the cutting is done under Miss Lowe's supervision in the little shop behind her house, for her father has given up his own cabinet-making to help construct the walnut frames for the silhouettes. It is a busy place with the hum of 20 electrically driven jigsaws and driver's tools. Miss Lowe gives to her helpers, all of whom she found in her home-town, six months of thorough training, instilling them with her own excellent craftsmanship.

The Marlow Woodcuts of children are the best sellers. They include silhouettes of characters from nursery rhymes and books, as well as happy every-day occurrences in a child's life, such as the Doll's Washday. Other popular subjects are Mexican, Indian, Western, animal, musical, nautical, tropical, and fantastic. A ship framed in a pilot wheel with a diameter of about 18 inches is outstanding. A set of early transportation silhouettes is about as fine as any. This includes the DeWitt Clinton, a covered wagon, a colonial coach, and Robert Fulton's "Clermont."

Much of the wood for the plaques and costume jewelry is imported. In fact, Miss Lowe uses 100 different varieties of imported woods, thus adding considerable color to her products. No stain or dye is needed on any of the woods except blue, and very little of this is used.

Amaranth from British Guiana gives an intense purple color. Peroba from Brazil is a pale rose. Brazilian rosewood is brick colored and Indian rosewood is a deep violet, both streaked with black. Satinwood from East India is a glossy yellow. Other woods varying in color are obtained from South America, Africa, Hawaii, Australia, India and Mexico. White holly, which comes from Maine, is a chalky white, having a close, even, and fine-textured grain.

Delicate Workmanship

Much of this imported wood is used in Miss Lowe's miniatures, place-card holders, favors, what-not figures, shade pulls, guest and recipe book covers, college notebooks, and school emblems. The Colonial Girl pin is an example of the cameo-like effect obtained, the delicacy in workmanship comparing favorably with that found in ivory pieces.

Last year Miss Lowe sent to her friends overlaid Christmas cards of wood, measuring 3 by 5 inches. These were so much enjoyed, she is considering putting them out commercially. That a mere slip of a girl, still in her twenties, should be able to beat the depression through her own ingenuity in this way, and at the same time give much pleasure, is stimulating to consider.

YOUR LITTLE GIRL

Can be better dressed for less money. Save by getting our exclusive frocks—all ready to complete, yourself—45 dress for $1. Large sizes slightly more. Everything furnished. Unusual and exquisite fabrics. Tell us her age and type. MARY MOORE, Designer, Box 394, Davenport, Iowa.

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VACUUM PACKED
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NAME..... ADDRESS.....

Through the Editor's Window

Girls, What Are You Going to Study This Winter?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We were sitting at luncheon, holding a committee meeting, when one of our number said, "Well, girls, what are you going to study this winter?" And as the answers came through, representing courses in English, history, parliamentary law, music, dancing, and a self-directed "course" in home reading (classics hitherto left out of that person's literary experience), I thought of the beauty of this great movement toward self-education which the crisp, colorful days of autumn usher in.

What are you going to study? It really matters little. The big thing is that thousands upon thousands of persons, young and old, enter upon some plan of voluntary study each year, and seek thereby to go forward in their thinking.

Here on my desk lies a fat little booklet listed "Catalog No. 16—1938-1939." Each autumn when the year's edition turns up and I think of what it stands for, I am renewedly thankful for the earnestness of men and women in their sincere effort to improve themselves. It is called "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston for Working Men and Women," and is compiled by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, a social service organization whose aim is in part to "help to bring each citizen in touch with the educational opportunity he needs most." Nearly 4,000 courses are listed in the catalog, offered by some 170 schools and other teaching agencies, and providing opportunity to study, evenings or after work, everything the student could desire, from Anglo-Saxon, architectural drawing, and tea-room management to textile chemistry, volley ball, and swine raising. And this is a selected, not a gross list, for each source has been investigated by the Prospect Union. Furthermore this is only one American city, and in variation can be duplicated by every city and many a smaller center, with correspondence courses by the hundreds in addition.

* * *

People study at night for one or more of four main reasons, writes James Ford, President of the Prospect Union Educational Exchange. There are those who are in the wrong job and wish to prepare themselves for a different job while they are still earning. This includes, also, the unskilled workers who wish to prepare themselves for skilled work. Then there are those who seek to make progress in their present jobs. Those of a third group, and happily this is a vast number, seek to enrich and widen their interests, deepen their intellectual resources. Perhaps they would understand international affairs more thoroughly, perhaps they seek contact with the great literary works of the past, perhaps they would increase in appreciation of music or art. The fourth group includes those who have some special interest or hobby—poetry, writing, designing. For example, one of my friends took a course in navigation one year, for his chief recreation is sailing his small craft.

Before me is a letter asking help in making out a list of books to read during the winter. Why don't we all make some sort of plan for the major portion of our winter reading? It may keep us from frittering away our time through an aimless picking up of books. It need not mean that we omit books not on our list; but it does help us to build a strong framework along some definite line, and afterwards we may look back with amazement at the wealth we have added to our thinking and experience.

* * *

Some parents of high school or of college youngsters these days, borrow the list of readings of one of the courses and read from it throughout the winter. I know of one family, the father and mother never having gone beyond the grammar grades, that was greatly enriched through this procedure. The young people had reached high school, and the parents spent their winter evenings reading great books from the high school reading list. Conversation at the table improved. A rare enthusiasm for good books pervaded the home. The boy and girl found their school work dignified by intense home appreciation. Comradeship between parents and children deepened.

Whether we make our own book list (and in the United States our public librarians are ready to help us), or whether we read from one of the many lists provided by schools, organizations, magazines; whether we sign up for a course that may help improve our status as employees, or enable us to live a more abundant life; we are expressing something fine and worth while in making an orderly plan to go forward. So, with the speaker at our luncheon-committee-meeting, I pass along the question: "Well, girls, what are you going to study this winter?" It would be interesting to know your answers—all of them. That there actually are answers—positive encouraging, definite answers—is I am sure, a fact, as it is also an inspiration.

A Wednesday Column

Amber Pie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cook
1 cup raisins in water for 10 minutes. Have
½ cup water left when done. Make cream filling in double boiler, of
1 cup sugar
2 level tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ cups milk
¾ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon allspice
3 eggs (save 2 whites for meringue)
Butter, the size of walnut. Add Raisins and liquid. Pour into baked crust. Cover with meringue and brown in oven.

(Mrs.) R. B. S., Washington

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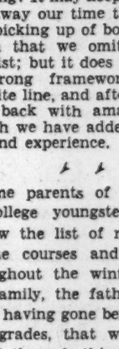

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Belated Tribute to Maine

FOR a long while I have known that, in spirit at least, there is something different about Maine—well, something distinctive and individual which other states do not contrive to possess. Had I not seen the quick lift of the head, the impulsive dilation of the nostrils, as a native son sniffs the keener air which pours into his car when it crosses the line at Kittery? In this I recognized an influence authentic and irresistible, beyond mere suggestion or tradition. Then, too, I had twice driven straight up the coast to Calais and into New Brunswick; and I had read more or less Gladys Hasty Carroll, Kenneth Roberts, Mary Ellen Chase, Rachel Field and, lately, Elizabeth Coatsworth, not quite forgetting Sarah Orne Jewett. Moreover, I had stood wind-whipped on the summit of Cadillac Mountain and exclaimed at the dramatic beauty of Mount Desert Island. And yet I had not felt Maine for myself until a few weeks ago, when I went to Camden to stay three days and stayed ten.

"Precisely," nodded a friend, with a fine show of restrained glee. "I've been trying for forty years to get you to notice Maine." Forty years is gross exaggeration, but I let that pass. For at bottom my friend was right, except for the fact that I had not decided to notice Maine; it was Maine which had taken sudden hold upon my sympathy and understanding.

* * *

MISS JEWETT SINGLED out one of the chief attractions of Maine when, all those years ago, she named her book "The Country of the Pointed Firs." That is precisely what it is; for the firs are ever-present and surpassingly lovely. I am no naturalist and know only that they are not like pines anywhere else. They cover the hills in almost solid ranks; they press so near to the sea that some giant gardener might have come with gargantuan shears to clip them back from the blue as he would clip his garden borders; they dominate most vistas, rising in glorious masses with their tips, almost small crosses, daintily outlined against a wide sky. Firs should have been created for Maine, for there they are perfect. They sharpen the landscape, accent its colors and its shapes. Boldly they present themselves everywhere: intensely green at the edge of the sea, low and dusky in the inland valleys, high and clearer shaded on the heights. Maine is rightly named "the Pine Tree State."

I think next in charm are the little deep harbors, upon which one looks down from the roads above. That same giant gardener might have raised a knotted hand, torn away the rocks and the turfed headlands, to make a vast indentation in the shore. There are gray fishermen's cottages clustered at the water's edge, and often derelict schooners more gray and somber still. Sometimes there are darting motorboats and yachts with white or colored sails. My favorite of them all was the vivid orange sail which, one day, came stealing into Camden harbor at sunset. Against the pale shimmering blue of the sea, against the cool green and gray of a wooded island, it was a butterfly of flame, above the slim black form of the boat. I stood still and, as I gazed, the setting sun reflected that tawny sail in the harbor water and drew the reflection in a wide golden path right over to the sandy shore.

* * *

THEN THERE ARE the flowers of Maine. I must try to speak adequately of them. For as the firs of Maine are more perfect than elsewhere, so are the flowers more superlative in size, in color and in profusion. I used to buy sweet-peas at which, nose buried in fragrance, I fairly gasped. Such pinks and purples, such huge masses of all colors tied roughly into a bunch. And the phlox and the dusty pink stock, to say nothing of the flagrant zinnias in the cottage gardens. Maine regards them all casually as commonplace events, but to the rest of us these flowers are staggering. The country people are at no particular pains to plant them artistically, with the result that they often spring up beside the road or wave over a picket fence in great reckless masses of outrageous color. The cottages are mostly white and unobtrusive, to counteract the sensationalism of the surrounding flowers and the dark, silent company of the firs. Always the farmhouses are neat and well-kept; for Maine folk have their pride and do not betray it.

As for the flowers in those square, high sea captains' homes of Wiscasset—what is there left to say? They constitute one of the greatest delights of the visitors who go there on that August day in each year when the town keeps open house. Someone has a masterly hand with their arrangement; and I suspect it is the same person who has her way with the flowers in more than one white mansion. Architecturally, the houses are exquisite, with their treasured ancestral furniture and china, their mirrors and winding stairs; to all of which the flowers add an accolade. Indeed, I cannot think of the houses without the flowers to preen themselves in all positions of vantage.

* * *

IT MAY BE that Maine simply does all things at the top of her bent, whether thunderstorms or sunshine, scenery or architecture. For myself, I marvel that it has taken me so long to appreciate Maine—its freshness and salty fragrance, its engaging naïveté, its vitality as though newly included in the blasé company of the states. But, now that Maine has happened to me, I know I can return to drive tirelessly up and down its hilly roads between green-clad emptiness, loiter in the sun before a certain small house on a bluff above a sandy beach and look out between twisted branches of an oak to the harbor and the dark islands, to those dazzingly white sails which move slowly over the blue surface of Penobscot Bay. I could readily believe that stars fell upon Maine, as well as upon Alabama, though tradition has left the circumstance unrecorded.

It has been worth the forty years of unawareness. Let my friends jeer at the tardiness of my tribute if they will.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

A Painter and Music

GAINSBOROUGH gave all his time to portrait, to landscape, and to music. . . . Books he admired little: in one of his letters he says that he was well read in the volume of nature, and that was learning sufficient for him; the intercourse of literary men he avoided as carefully as Reynolds courted it: but he was fond of company and passionately so of music. He considered a good musician as one of the first of men, and a good instrument as one of the noblest works of human skill. All the hours of intermission in his profession, he gave to fiddles and rebecs. . . .

He was so passionately attached to music that he filled his house with all manner of instruments, and allowed his table to be infested with all sorts of professors, save bagpipers. He loved Giardini and his violin—he admired Abel and his viol-di-gamba—he patronized Fischer and his hautboy—and he was in raptures with a strolling harper, who descended from the Welch mountains into Bath. When he dined, he talked of music; when he painted, he discoursed with his visitors and sitters on its merits, and when he had leisure he practised by fits and starts on his numerous instruments, and notwithstanding Jackson's opinion, his performance was worthy of praise. . . .

His love of music was constant; and he seems to have been kept under a spell by all kinds of melodious sounds. Smith relates, in his life of Nollekens, that he once found Colonel Hamilton playing so exquisitely to Gainsborough on the violin, that he exclaimed, "Go on, and I will give you the picture of the Boy at the Stile, which you have so often wished to purchase of me." The colonel proceeded, and the painter stood in speechless admiration, with the tears of rapture on his cheek. Hamilton then called a coach, and carried away the picture.—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, in "The Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors and Architects." (London: Murray.)

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MISS JULIET MOTT: *A Portrait by Thomas Gainsborough*

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH (1727-1788) was not a portraitist through choice. He preferred painting landscapes. He disliked the intricacies of social life and the personal obligations which that specialty required. But a painter in London of the eighteenth century could make little headway unless he executed likenesses.

Gainsborough portrayed with sensitiveness and good taste. He imparted more than was expected to the portraits of ladies of fashion. He touched off with an impressionistic brush the details of costume and coiffure, and then he dwelt upon the features which express the inner character of the model. "Miss Julia Mott" reveals his special quality of sympathetic refinement. The canvas was lent recently to the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by the owner, Miss Laura Harding.

Three Wonders Of the Sea

THE most beautiful thing I have seen at sea, all the more so that I never heard of it, is the trail of a shoal of fish through the phosphorescent water. It is like a flight of silver rockets, or the streaming of northern lights through that silent nether heaven. I thought nothing could go beyond that rustling star-foam which was churned up by our ship's bows, or those eddies and disks of dreamy flame that rose and wandered out of sight behind us.

'Twas fire our ship was plunging through,
Cold fire that o'er the quarter flew;
And wandering moons of idle flame
Grew full and waned, and went and came,
Dappling with light the huge sea-snake
That slid behind us in the wake.

But there was something even more delicately rare in the apparition of the fish, as they turned up in gleaming furrows, the latent moonshine which the ocean seemed to have hoarded against these vacant interlunar nights. . . .

Another sight worth taking a voyage for is that of the sails by moonlight. Our course was "south and by east, half south," so that we seemed bound for the full moon as she rolled up over our wavering horizon. Then I used to go forward to the bowsprit and look back. Our ship was a clipper, with every rag set,—stunsails, sky-scrapers, and all; nor was it easy to believe that such a wonder could be built of canvas as that white, many-storied pile of cloud, that stooped over me or drew back as we rose and fell with the waves.

These are all the wonders I can recall of my five weeks at sea, except the sun: Were you ever alone with the sun? You think it a very simple question; but I never was, in the full sense of the word, till I was held up to him one cloudless day on the broad buckler of the ocean.—From "Fireside Travels," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Welcomed With Marigolds

THE town, when we reached it, was typical of any other Indian village its size—some straggling rows of adobe houses roofed with wattled palm, a few bleak cows grazing near at hand and the usual complement of hens and dogs. The school itself was easily the most important building in the village which it served. Small and humble, it yet had a dignity, a freshness about it, which the other buildings lacked.

We were expected. Above the door of the school an arch had been set, an arch of flowers which spelled the word WELCOME in Spanish, made carefully and neatly by many small hands. The flowers were marigolds, and marigolds were scattered on the ground before our feet. This yellow blossom was the symbol of welcome in Aztec days and its use has drifted down through the centuries with other quaint customs. No one had told the children of Tejalpa that marigolds were the appropriate flowers to use. They just knew it.

The school was quiet. No children crowded around the door, noisy and excited. We looked within. They were sitting in rows at little desks, their black heads bent over study books, sometimes two children sharing one book, sometimes one without a book at all, but sitting quietly just the same, as if studying the top of her unpainted desk.

The teacher came forward and was introduced to us. She was a plump young girl—a "mestizo," I think, that is, half Spanish, half Indian, because her skin was fairer than her pupils. Obviously she was nervous, for her hands kept clenching and unclenching at her sides, but she stood erect and did not drop her eyes. I regret that I do not remember her name, but I heard that she had come originally from Guadalajara. That is a big city and far away. Life is gay in Guadalajara, there are many diversions for the young, and this girl was pretty enough to enjoy them. I wondered what had induced her to come to this tiny village, and what she did there when her work was done. I wondered also where she lived. Did she board out with the natives in turn, as our rural school teachers often do?

The interpreter asked these questions and she began to laugh. Instantly her nervousness was gone. She had been glad to leave Guadalajara—there were more opportunities for service here. No, she did not live in the village; she did not like the way the natives lived, and they had built her two rooms attached to the school, a bedroom and kitchen. She would show them to us later.

How did she spend her evenings? But when the classes with her little ones ended, her work had just begun. There followed such a list of things that I was bewildered. Grown people then came to school, mostly women, whom she taught to read. . . .

What did she teach the children? To read and to write—the Government wished that. With the girls she taught them to sew. Naturally this was so they could make their own clothes properly. . . .

"My work," she said simply, "is never through." . . .

We praised the school and returned to the street to meet the Mayor of Tejalpa, a middle-aged Indian wearing pajamas and a wide sombrero. Shyly he said that he and the other men of the town had built the school to the last tile and stone. They were justly proud of it.

I asked the interpreter something rather reluctantly.

"But that isn't an insult in a country where 60 per cent of the people are illiterate!" he exclaimed. "I'll find out."

After a moment of Spanish he said:

"No, the Mayor doesn't know how to read, but his son is learning to."

When we drove away the teacher came to the door of her school with the children clustered about her to wave us good-by. She held the smallest baby in her arms so that it might see.—From "Bright Mexico," by LARRY BARRETTO. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

CONFIAD EN DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA EDAD presente ha heredado un legado glorioso de enseñanzas y experiencias religiosas que se nos ha dejado en la Biblia por patriarcas, profetas y reformadores a través de muchos siglos de aspiraciones humanas. El mandamiento del Maestro (San Marco, 11:22) resuena por los corredores del tiempo: "Tened fe en Dios." El aprender a tener confianza en Dios es la lección más grande de los siglos. Los mortales se inclinan a buscar ayuda en otras direcciones y se vuelven a Dios sólo cuando se ven obligados a hacerlo por extrema necesidad.

Pero la voz de la Verdad aún habla, y los mortales que escuchan y oyen su mensaje, encuentran que ciertas experiencias dolorosas sirven para dirigirles hacia Dios, y a medida que lleguen a tener más fe en El, aprenden que en Dios hay salvación y seguridad.

A juzgar por el estado de cosas que se encuentra ahora casi en el mundo entero, parece, por cierto, que la humanidad está actualmente en mayor necesidad que nunca de la ayuda de Dios. Guerras prolongadas, persecuciones religiosas, odios de razas, vicisitudes económicas, cierta inestabilidad social y el predominio de enfermedades y accidentes contribuyen para hacernos creer que las esperanzas tanto para la civilización en general como para el bienestar individual son bien pequeñas. Pero, de otra parte, ¡qué oportunidad pueden ofrecer estas mismas circunstancias para volvernos a Dios! Y ¡cuán bendecidos son aquellos que Le buscan!

Tal vez la razón por que los hombres son rehacios a confiar en Dios es que no Le conocen, y de veras, el conocer a Dios es una de las bendiciones más grandes. El conocimiento verdadero de Dios se gana por un entendimiento de la Ciencia de Dios, el Espíritu, que revela el universo verdadero y la ley que lo gobierna. Las enseñanzas espirituales de la Biblia están fundadas en el Principio divino que se revela claramente en la Ciencia Cristiana. Así que ya no es necesario tener una fe ciega en Dios, porque por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana los hombres pueden conocer a Dios y confiar en El inteligentemente, sin reservas y con pruebas prácticas de su fe.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en la página 23 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS: "Una clase de fe confía su protección a otro. Otra clase de fe entiende el Amor divino y como hay que 'llevar a cabo la obra de nuestra misma salvación, con temor y temblor', 'Creo, Señor, ¡ayuda mi incredulidad!' expresa la ineficacia de una fe ciega, mientras que el mandato: 'Cree, y serás salvado', demanda una responsabilidad que confía en sí mismo, lo cual incluye entendimiento espiritual y deposita todo en las manos de Dios."

De acuerdo con la Biblia y la Ciencia Cristiana, Dios, el Espíritu, es el único creador; Su creación, por consiguiente, es espiritual y buena. Las condiciones materiales no son, pues, las realidades perdurables de la existencia. Aunque los sentidos materiales testifiquen, tal vez, de la presencia del mal y de la materia, no pueden cambiar jamás el hecho inmortal de la realidad espiritual. Esta convicción, fundada en la espiritualidad, es una fuente de fortaleza en tiempos de tribulación y es la base sobre la cual se establece la demostración del poder espiritual para vencer condiciones materiales adversas.

Se reconoce más y más que los pensamientos humanos se expresan mucho en las experiencias humanas. Hay que comprender que pensamientos inteligentes son pensamientos buenos o espirituales, que reflejan a Dios y que demuestran ayuda bondadosa a todo el mundo. ¡Qué poco se comprende aún el poder de pensamientos inteligentes de esta clase! Porque cuando la verdad de la existencia se entiende y se aplica, se pueden vencer las dificultades de cualquier situación humana, por desalentadoras o aterradoras que parezcan. Pensamientos buenos desarman el mal y entronizan el bien, porque reflejan el poder del Dios omnipotente.

El que se fie en Dios para la protección y salvación de persecuciones y peligros, tiene que guardar su propio corazón del odio y de los resentimientos contra las personas o circunstancias que parecen ser responsables por sus apuros. ¡Cuán perfectamente el profeta Daniel debe de haber espiritualizado su pensamiento, para poder saludar al rey por cuyo decreto se le había echado a la cueva de los leones, con aquellas palabras tan llenas de alegría, perdón y amor (Daniel, 6:21): "¡Oh rey, vive para siempre!" No se puede esperar destruir el mal con más mal. El camino de salvación y protección que Dios destina para el hombre es siempre el camino del amor fraternal.

Los relatos bíblicos abundan con ejemplos del poder divino para redimir a aquellos que ponen su confianza en Dios. La lista de los males que gentes en muchos países sufren hoy en día es larga y aterradora; pero ¿no ha salvado Dios a ciertos hombres de males parecidos muchas veces antes? La injusticia, la enfermedad, el terrorismo, la prisión, la pérdida de los derechos civiles, la confiscación de la propiedad, el destierro, la separación de hogar y amigos—son cosas todas ellas que los hombres han experimentado antes y en las cuales han sido "vencedores, y más aún," por medio de su fe confiada en Dios. Lo que Dios ha hecho por sus hijos en tiempos pasados, lo puede hacer y lo hace en los tiempos presentes. No le faltan a esta edad talentos espirituales, lo que estos tiempos requieren es un empleo más animoso y vigoroso de tales talentos. Gracias a la vigilancia espiritual y a la consagración podemos declarar hoy en día lo mismo que el Salmista (Salmos, 23:7): "Jehová es mi fortaleza y mi escudo: en él confió mi corazón y yo fuí ayudado; por tanto se regocija mi corazón, y con mi canción le alabaré."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Lanes of Wonderment

THEY wander lanes of wonderment who know
The intricate geometry of snow
That weaves a subtle quiet on the heights
Of jagged mountains piercing silver nights.

They wander lanes of wonderment who see
The shadow of a bending willow tree,
A harp for vagrant winds of afternoon,
A fragile screen to hide a fleeting moon.

They wander lanes of wonderment who feel
The cooling rain that falls like threads of steel
And strums low cadences upon the eaves
And bends the maples jeweled thick with leaves.

They wander lanes of wonderment who hear
The voices of this swiftly moving sphere.

ELIZABETH TEN HAGEN

Trust in God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE present age is heir to a glorious legacy of religious teaching and experience, handed down in the Bible from patriarchs, prophets, and reformers, through many centuries of humanity's upward striving. The Master's command (Mark 11:22) comes ringing along the corridors of time, "Have faith in God." Learning to trust God is the greatest lesson of the ages; mortals are prone to look in all other directions for help, turning to Him only when compelled to do so by their extreme need. But the voice of Truth still speaks, and mortals who heed its message find that afflictive experiences only turn them to God, and as they come to have more faith in Him they learn that in God are their salvation and safety.

Judging by the state of current affairs the world over, it might seem that mankind is surely in greater need of God's help than ever before. What with prolonged warfare, religious persecutions, racial hatreds, social instability, economic uncertainties, and the prevalence of disease and accident, the outlook for civilization and individual welfare sometimes seems to be very dark. But what an opportunity this can be for turning to God! And how blessed are they who seek Him!

Perhaps the reason men are reluctant to trust in God is that they do not know Him; and, indeed, to know God is the greatest of all blessings. The true knowledge of God is gained through an understanding of the Science of God, Spirit, which reveals the real universe and the law which governs it. The spiritual teachings of the Bible are based on the divine Principle, which is clearly revealed in Christian Science. Consequently a blind faith in God is no longer necessary, for through Christian Science men may now know God and trust Him intelligently, confidently, and with proofs following.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 23): "One kind of faith trusts one's welfare to others. Another kind of faith understands divine Love and how to work out one's 'own salvation, with fear and trembling.' 'Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief!' expresses the helplessness of a blind faith; whereas the injunction, 'Believe . . . and thou shalt be saved!' demands self-reliant trustworthiness, which includes spiritual understanding and confides all to God."

According to the Bible and Christian Science, God, Spirit, is the only creator; therefore His creation is spiritual and good. Material conditions are not, then, the enduring realities of existence. Although the material senses may testify to the presence of evil or matter, they can never change the undying fact of spiritual reality. This spiritually founded conviction is a source of strength in times of trial, and is the basis whereon the demonstration of spiritual power to overcome adverse material conditions is established.

It is recognized that human thinking is largely expressed in human experience. And it must be seen that intelligent thinking is good or spiritual thinking, reflecting God and expressing loving helpfulness to all men. The power of such intelligent thinking is little realized. But when the truth of being is understood and applied, it is equal to the demands of any human situation, however hopeless or wretched. Right thinking disarms evil and enthrones good, for it reflects the power of omnipotent God.

He who trusts God for protection and deliverance from danger and persecution must keep his own heart free from hatred and resentment toward the persons or conditions seemingly responsible for his predicament. How thoroughly the prophet Daniel must have spiritualized his thinking, to be able to salute the king, by whose decree he had been thrown to the lions, with that joyous greeting replete with forgiveness and love (Daniel 6:21): "O king, live for ever." We cannot hope to destroy evil with more evil. God's way of freedom and safety for man is ever the way of brotherly love.

The Scriptural record abounds with proofs of the power of God to deliver those who put their trust in Him. The list of wrongs being suffered today by people in many lands is long and fearsome; but has not God delivered men from evils such as these many times before? Injustice, disease, terrorism, imprisonment, denial of civic rights, confiscation of property, exile, loss of home and friends—in all these things men have many times been "more than conquerors" through steadfast faith in God. What God has done for His people in olden times He can and does do for them now. This age is not lacking in spiritual talents, but the times require a vigorous and courageous exercise of them. Thus, through spiritual alertness and consecration, we may declare today, as did the Psalmist (Psalms 28:7), "The Lord is my strength and my shield; my heart trusted in him, and I am helped: therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth; and with my song will I praise him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

The Portents

A HINT of mold
In the garden's gold,
A cricket in dry clover;
A ripened yield
In a quiet field,
And a mellow sun over.

The ghost of grief
In a falling leaf,
Hushed woods waiting;
Fences embossed
By morning frost
With diamond-dust plating.

One star to mark
The early dark,
And gaunt clouds ranging;
A migrant cry
From the midnight sky,
And a thin wind changing.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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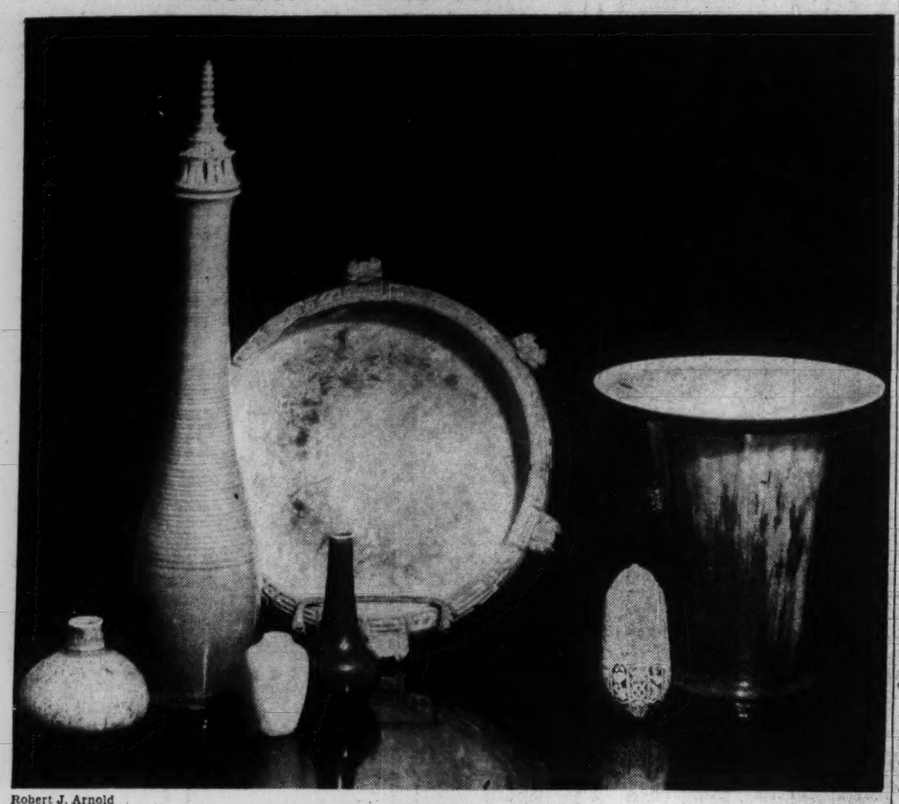
Modern American Porcelain



Robert J. Arnold

Display by Adelaide Alsop Robineau in the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts.

Ceramic Exhibition at Syracuse on Oct. 27

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—For the seventh time the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts will hold a national ceramic exhibition, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 21. This annual show of contemporary American pottery has given Syracuse an international reputation in ceramic art.

From San Francisco comes the announcement that through the cooperation of Miss Anna Wetherill Olmsted, Director of the Syracuse Museum, the national show, known as the Robineau Memorial, will provide the material from which will be selected America's most beautiful examples of ceramics for display at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island.

Display Studied Abroad

Using as a foundation for its annual show the exquisite examples of the work of Adelaide Alsop Robineau of Syracuse, a pioneer in high-fire porcelains, the Museum's participation was sought last year in an exhibition assembled by European countries, at Copenhagen. From Copenhagen the display of American works journeyed to the Swedish cities of Gothenburg and Stockholm; to Helsingfors, Finland, and other European pottery centers. In those cities, where pottery and porcelain have been both a fine art and a staple industry for centuries, the American works produced both interest and admiration. Much of the credit goes to the late Mrs. Robineau, who executed, in one of the most trying periods in the history of applied art, the exquisite porcelains now in the permanent collection of the Syracuse Museum.

Teacher of Painting

She aroused little excitement, by all accounts, as she taught local classes and labored with her homemade kiln but in her later years she was acclaimed the greatest American ceramist. Miss Olmsted, who, on entering the Museum as its Director, eight years ago, began to study the work of Mrs. Robineau, states, "With inadequate facilities and virtually no financial return, this woman of determination quietly wrought in her Syracuse studio porcelains that were masterpieces of achievement."

Mrs. Robineau's work began as a teacher of china painting, when that was a fashionable hobby, in a girls' seminary. She read technical articles on Sèvres porcelain, translated from the French by her husband, Samuel E. Robineau, and published in a magazine they founded, "Keramic Studio," now named "Design."

In the International Exposition at Turin, Italy, in 1911, she was awarded the Grand Prize and received a "diploma di Benemerenza," an award rarely bestowed save to royalty or high government officials, it is said. Other nations followed Italy's example in honoring her, and after her passing in 1929, the Metropolitan Museum of Art gathered a memorial exhibition of her porcelains.

From the annual Robineau exhibition of ceramic art at the Museum this year 100 pieces will be chosen for display at the San Francisco exhibition by a jury headed by William M. Milliken, Director of the Cleveland Museum of Art. Other members of the jury are R. Guy Cowan, representing the American Ceramic Society; Waylande Gregory, sculptor; Walter H. Siple, Director of the Cincinnati Art Museum; Dorothy Liebes, Chairman of the Decorative Arts Section of the Golden Gate Exposition; Grace McCann Morley, Director of the San Francisco Museum; and Reginald Poland, Director of the San Diego Museum.

By national agreement, Syracuse has become the annual clearing-house, as it were, for the assembling of American works in the ceramic field.

Mexico Leads Latin-American Labor

Second of Two Dispatches on the Latin-American Labor Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—It was in the enumeration of its grievances that Latin America's voice became sharp during the Latin American Labor Congress here, and this voice sounded ominous for the foreign capital invested in the countries below the Rio Grande.

The most conspicuous difference revealed in the reports was between the advances made in Mexico and those in the other Latin-American countries. Mexico's labor movement, which is rooted in the 1910 revolution, has seen rapid progress under President Cardenas and now has advanced labor legislation to support it, the right to organize and strike, the right to collective contracts, to freedom of speech, assembly and the press. Moreover such industries as the National Railways, and the sugar and mining cooperatives have been placed in the hands of the workers.

Because of these rights and the active sponsorship of labor granted by the Cardenas Government, it was apparent that Mexico should assume the leadership of the Confederation. In no other Latin American country, it was agreed, are such privileges enjoyed by labor, and in the majority of them both legislation and freedom to organize are held in abeyance by Governments which are repeatedly described as "reactionary" and "fascist."

Charges by Union

Grave conditions were described by the delegates from these other countries. The Chilean representative reported that in Chile the "political power is exercised by foreign exploiters. That Fascist organizations of a military character function here, serving the exploiters. That there are 50 feudal families who own most of the land. That the finances are controlled by foreign capital."

The delegate from Ecuador reported that although the nation has rich mining and oil deposits and fertile land this is all in the hands of foreigners and that the natives are poorly paid.

Exploiters Named

The Paraguayan representative said his country did not have even theoretical guarantees to the workers. Argentina reported that its social legislation was but "a scrap of paper" and impractical in reality.

Similar reports were made by other countries with the general impression given that these nations are in a stage similar to that of Mexico previous to the 1910 revolution. In brief, they argued that Mexico is at least 25 years in advance of the rest of Latin America.

Although Germany, England, Italy and Japan were mentioned as "exploiters" of these nations it was to the United States that the accusing finger of Latin American labor most often pointed. Frequent criticism of the United States and its activities in Latin America was voiced.

These included resolutions to ask for the immediate independence of Puerto Rico, to ask for the abolition of the International Police, and the abolition of the treaty which "prevents Nicaragua from achieving political freedom." It was also resolved to ask labor organizations in the United States to work for the lifting of the arms embargo so that arms and ammunition could be sent to Loyalist Spain.

The temper of the meetings throughout was one of aggressive self-assertion which led to statements that were obviously often exaggerated.

One of the most advanced resolutions adopted was that proposed by Mexico for the creation of women's divisions in all organizations affiliated with the Confederation. Although Mexican women have not yet received the vote, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have approved a constitutional amendment to grant women equal rights and the amendment is now up for vote before the state governments. The resolution included granting aid to all Latin American women in their struggle for emancipation.

Boston Dairy Official Appears at Trust Probe

CHICAGO (AP) — Don Geyer, former manager of the Pure Milk Association and now an official of a large Boston dairy, reappeared Sept. 20 before the special federal grand jury investigating an alleged dairy trust.

After several years' association with the P. M. A., during which he headed the 1934 producers' milk strike, Mr. Geyer left Chicago in 1936.

NYA Job Information Classes Aid Employment in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—By making a study of the art of job-finding, the National Youth Administration of Illinois and its "work students" are getting young people into private business and industry.

Job information classes, a counselling service, and a search for jobs carried on by the NYA are held responsible. Since the first of the year, 5,672 Illinois young people found private employment. Since the beginning of the program, in 1936, 38,724 youths went off government pay rolls into private jobs, NYA records show.

There are two parts to the NYA job-finding program. The first part puts emphasis on fitting the youth for work so that he has something to offer when he goes out looking for a place in some industrial organization. NYA projects are made as diversified as possible so that young people can get experience in several lines. It pays to be a Jack-of-several trades today, says William J. Campbell, state director. Specialization often leaves a person in the waiting line while fitness for three or four types of jobs gets a youth through the gates.

Job-information classes, attended by 192,000 young people at present in this State, give students information on jobs to be had.

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★ "FOUR DAUGHTERS" sprang from the brain of warm-hearted, great-souled FANNIE HURST, whose "Back Street" and "Imitation of Life" stand among screenland's milestones. To this, her greatest novel, the screen has given vivid stature that cold type could never capture, a thrilling sincerity seldom experienced.

★ "FOUR DAUGHTERS" brings to the screen, in addition to a cast of seasoned excellence, three young players—Priscilla Lane, John Garfield and Jeffrey Lynn. We believe that you, after seeing them, will make them stars by your acclaim. Miss Lane's rise has been quick; her brilliance in this picture is unquestionable. John Garfield, already known to theatre-goers, wins rank with Hollywood's topmost stars by virtue of a truly magnificent performance. The personality and romantic glamor of Jeffrey Lynn insure for him, to my mind, a future equally lustrous.

★ Every person, without exception, who has seen this picture at previews, has taken it straight to his heart. Its inspired performances, its soul-stirring beauty, its heart-warming simplicity all stamp it with the hallmark of true greatness. Proud as I was of "Pasteur", "Anthony Adverse", "Zola" and "Robin Hood" in their day, I am prouder, I believe, of "FOUR DAUGHTERS".

★ To me, it is the climax of a career. To Miss Lane, Mr. Garfield and Mr. Lynn, it is the beginning of a glorious new one. To you, it is a picture that should be seen, must be seen, will be seen by every man, woman and child.

With all sincerity,

JACK L. WARNER, *Vice-President In Charge of Production*
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1938

Flooded Rivers Isolate Villages In New England

Four-day rainfall causes 11 fatalities and heavy property losses; trains and busses halted.

State and local officials today were forced to a realization of the seriousness of the situation when they estimated damage caused throughout New England by streams which have overflowed in the four-day storm. Cessation of rainfall, they said, was the hope for sidetracking a flood menace comparable to the widespread destruction caused by the heavy rainfall last July and the spring floods of 1936.

Highways, bridges and railroad rights of wa, in southern New England have been washed out. Manufacturing plants have closed in Gardner, Athol and in Southbridge, Mass., where a "state of emergency" has been declared by officials. Communication lines have been disabled.

State Troopers Aid

Eugene McSweeney, Commissioner of Public Safety, dispatched 100 State troopers, recruited from the Holden, Framingham and Cape Cod barracks to assist western Massachusetts troopers in flooded areas. The troopers carried rowboats and outboard motorboats in their trailers. One of their first assignments was to evacuate 21 families marooned in Barre plains. They also will assist on road duty on highways rendered impassable by the rising waters.

WPA executives left Boston about the same time to investigate conditions.

The State Department of Public Health was keeping in close touch with Monson, Palmer and Ware water supply sources and standing by for any emergency.

Storm results, as compiled by the Associated Press, indicate increasing damage from the disturbance which already has caused 11 fatalities and two train derailments, as well as isolating communities and sending relief agencies into action.

Workers Idle

Some 1,500 workers were made idle in Gardner when water flooded five factories. Southbridge plants closed with engine rooms under water.

Connecticut reported mounting storm damage estimated unofficially at hundreds of thousands of dollars. Flood conditions were called the worst since 1936. Overflowing small streams washed out bridges and highways, but the Connecticut River was far below the point at which it left its banks in 1936, causing heavy damage in central Connecticut.

At midmorning, the Connecticut River was more than three feet over the 16-foot flood stage and was still rising. Weatherman Henry E. Hathaway at New Haven predicted it would reach 28 feet by tomorrow. The high mark of the 1936 flood was 37 feet.

The New Haven Railroad issued "slow orders" for all trains westbound to New York. Five washouts occurred on Boston and Maine lines. The most serious derailed a Boston-Montreal engine and two cars at Winchendon, Mass., and left passengers stranded through the night aboard two sleepers and a coach. Efforts to haul them back to Fitchburg, Mass., failed. An earlier derailment of a freight train at East Deerfield, Mass., caused three fatalities.

New Hampshire situation

New Hampshire officials expressed concern as they received reports that roads were awash in Hillsboro, Bradford, Weare and Henniker, and that highways north of Plymouth in Franconia and Crawford Notch in the White Mountains had to be closed. A dam of the Franklin Light and Power Company was sandbagged in an effort to save it.

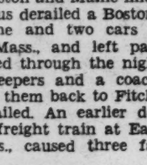
Service on the Boston and Maine railroad north of Concord, N. H., was practically disrupted, but officials hoped to have it open to White River later in the day. A 1000-foot washout at Halcyon was interrupting service. Washouts between Concord and Laconia put the Concord-Woodsville line out of service.

On the Fitchburg division, the road reported, trains were being operated between Boston and Fitchburg, and west of Greenfield. At Orange, the water was very nearly up to the tracks and was rising at the rate of 8 inches an hour. Draper

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Continued rain, possibly heavy, this afternoon and tonight, probably followed by clearing Thursday; somewhat cooler; strong southeasterly winds, gales off the coast.

Massachusetts: Rain this afternoon and tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; cooler tonight and in the east portion Thursday.

Rhode Island: Rain this afternoon and tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Connecticut: Rain this afternoon and tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

Maine and New Hampshire: Rain this afternoon and tonight, ending Thursday morning; cooler tonight and Thursday.

Vermont: Rain, probably heavy this afternoon and tonight probably ending Thursday morning; continued cool.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Shifting gales becoming northwest over south portion tonight and over north portion Thursday morning; diminishing winds Thursday; weather overcast with rain tonight and over north portion Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	F	C		A	B
Boston	72	78	Minneapolis	40	56
Bermuda	76	86	New Orleans	62	74
Chicago	48	60	New York	58	68
Denve	58	82	Norfolk	56	86
Helena	56	84	Philadelphia	56	70
Kansas City	44	74	St. Louis	52	66
Los Angeles	74	92	San Francisco	52	62
Miami	74	90	Washington	52	60

A-7:36 a. m. Sept. 21
B-Maximum Sept. 20

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:00 p. m. height 10.6 feet.
Thursday 10:30 a. m. height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:15 p. m.

Revere Beach Railroad May Eliminate Ferry

Boston News Today

Use of 'El' Rails In Tunnel Planned

A radical change in policy, eliminating the East Boston ferries of the Boston Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad (narrow gauge) was disclosed at the Federal Building today during a hearing before Arthur Black, referee for Federal District Court.

Mr. Black is asked to report to the Court on the financial advisability of continuing the famous old line. Frank W. Wallace, counsel for the line, informed the Referee that the Boston Elevated has been approached concerning a deal whereby the narrow gauge would join with the "El" at a point near the East Boston airport. Cars would run directly to Bowdoin Square, thus eliminating the transfer to ferries now necessary at East Boston.

Mr. Wallace did not disclose how far negotiations have gone.

Referee Black was also asked to report to the Court on the rail line's request for an order reducing wages 12 per cent. Mr. Wallace said that when all costs were figured it left the railroad with a net of $17,000 for the year, and that this sum was subject to being wiped out by excessive snow removal or other costs.

The wage reduction was opposed by Henry Wise, counsel for the Car Men's Union, who challenged wage fixing by the Court and said the issue would be carried if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court. He also protested against compulsory arbitration.

Boston Firemen Must Live in City

Boston firemen residing outside the city limits have been ordered to move back in town, it was announced at Fire Department Headquarters today by Commissioner William Arthur Reilly. The order will affect 110 men, the Commissioner said.

The order followed receipt of complaints that these public workers were maintaining residences in outside communities. Reasonable time will be given for the moving, it was announced.

Airlines Publicity Agent Is Promoted

Stewart Faulkner today took over duties as Eastern Publicity Director for American Airlines, Inc., with headquarters in New York City, it was announced today from the office of Charles A. Rheinstrom, Vice-President of American Airlines, Inc.

For the past year Mr. Faulkner has been publicity agent for American Airlines in New England. Replacing him as publicity representative in Boston will be Leo J. Boyle, formerly connected with the New York headquarters.

Fish Net Brings Up Missing Torpedo

The prolonged liberty of a dummy torpedo used by the Navy for practice purposes, ended today when it was dumped ignominiously on the Boston Fish Pier with a catch of smaller and more ordinary denizens of the deep.

The errant torpedo was one of four lost on April 10 this year during tests carried on off Cape Cod by the submarine Snapper.

The crew of the small fishing vessel J. B. Jr. were considerably surprised when the 20-foot object appeared as they dragged up their net in Cape Cod Bay. They were surprised once more — and more pleasantly—when they learned that $20 for the return of the torpedo was theirs.

New High on Auto Taxation Reported

A new high in special taxes on automobiles was hit in 1937, it was announced today by Bradbury Cushing, President of the Boston Automobile Club. He asserted that during the average eight-year life of a motorcar owners pay taxes equal to double its value.

Mr. Cushing said his statement was made as a supplement of the new American Automobile Association survey, which gives nation-wide information concerning automobile taxes for last year.

"The average motorcar in our state," said Mr. Cushing, "costs its owner $45.98 in special motor vehicle taxes during 1937. Since the average car's life value is $201.87, the tax paid on it last year alone was equivalent to 22 per cent of its value.

"The 846,556 automobiles registered in Massachusetts in 1937 were valued at $170,894,000 and paid state, local and Federal taxes aggregating $38,921,739. This was an increase of 5.6 per cent over the $36,870,147 total auto tax bill paid in 1936."

'Art Fraud' Case Tried in Dedham

Ten defendants, including two women, were on trial in Norfolk Superior Court, Dedham, yesterday, on trial for what was described as an "art fraud."

Witnesses testified that salesmen had called at their homes, offering oil paintings to be made from photographs. In some instances, the witnesses testified, they did not receive anything for money paid the agents. In other instances witnesses said they received an inferior colored enlargement, not an oil painting.

Murphy Turns to Platform; N. H. Tax Rate Hits Peak

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21—Within the next few weeks Republican and Democratic State leaders will gather to make platforms for the fall election.

It is expected that Gov. Francis P. Murphy, Republican candidate for re-election, will have an important voice in the drafting of his Party's platform. It is known that the Governor would like to see State employees placed under civil service. Such a pledge was contained in the platform of two years ago but was turned down by the State Legislature.

The Governor would also like to see State fiscal affairs adjusted so that it will not require a cent from the direct tax on real property. This has been cut from $1,600,000 a year ago to $1,200,000 for the current year and Governor Murphy believes it may be ended within the next two years. It is believed the Governor contemplates reorganization of several State departments for economy and efficiency. He says he does not favor any new taxes and believes that proposed new taxes as a means of cutting the burden on present basis of taxation would in the end simply provide additional money to be spent and increase rather than decrease the burden.

In line with his stand that Governmental functions should be based on fact, Governor Murphy is expected to bring into the picture an extensive study of the wealth and income of the people and businesses of the State carried out by a Commission financed privately.

Democrats are expected to use criticism levelled at Governor Murphy by his GOP primary opposition, including the point that State expenses were cut by tossing the expense of direct relief back onto the cities, towns, and counties; that State business has been carried on behind closed doors; and that the work of establishing minimum wage regulations for women and minors employed in New Hampshire industry should be speeded up.

* * *

Tax Rate Hits Peak

The average tax rate on real property in New Hampshire has hit a new high this year and taxes collected by the State on interest and dividends for the current year are 10 per cent in excess of last year. This information has been made public by the State Tax Commission. John G. Marston, Secretary, in releasing the information that the average real property tax is $34.80, declared that "I'm glad it isn't higher." This represents an increase of 70 per cent over the 1937 average tax rate.

* * *

Education Gains

Through the operations of the PWA educational facilities in New Hampshire have been greatly extended. Since the start of PWA 23 school projects have been inaugurated in New Hampshire, and of this number 17 have already been completed. These projects involve construction of 153 classrooms, provide accommodations for 6,140 pupils, and account for expenditures of $1,992,000. Under the new PWA program, 13 additional school projects have been approved, and they will involve expenditures of $957,000. This increase in educational facilities in New Hampshire includes construction of entirely new school buildings as well as additions and improvements to buildings already standing.

Bank League Opens Jubilee At Swampscott

Co-operative group of Massachusetts reviews half century of progress in home building.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 21—More than 1,000 representatives of the 185 Massachusetts banks organized under the banners of the Co-operative Bank League rode into town today on the crest of a wave of enthusiasm over completion of 50 years service by the League, during which the banks are said not to have lost a penny of invested principal.

Although not officially scheduled to sit in formal meetings until tomorrow, most of the bankers had checked in at the New Ocean House by noon today to prepare for the three days of celebrations. They have been advised for weeks that words would be spoken at this convention of striking significance not only to those who lend funds for housing but to families buying or planning to buy homes.

Perhaps the report that the system of co-operative banks has arrived at a turning point is responsible for the large delegation of bankers. Or possibly it is the impressive list of the convention speakers including A. D. Theobald, Assistant Vice-President of the United States Building and Loan Association, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

No banker vouchsafed an opinion on what Senator Lodge would say as guest speaker at the golden anniversary banquet, but rumors are strong he will direct attention to the tremendous possibilities for national recovery inherent in the field of home building. This will be the Senator's first major address since his recent return from Europe, a trip that may invite him to talk at some length on turbulent international problems.

Mr. Theobald is expected to confine himself to the national housing scene in which building and loan institutions stand ready to finance $2,000,000,000 worth of small houses during the next 12 months.

The annual address of the President of the Co-operative Bank League, Walter T. Chamberlain, will be given tomorrow morning and will include a summary of record-breaking co-operative bank activities during the last year, despite a drop in mortgage loans throughout the rest of the United States.

The background of 50 years of effort to build a banking system that would be safe for the hard-earned dollars of families trying to buy their own homes was revealed by Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Bank League, in the following panorama of progress:

Co-operative banks of Massachusetts (they are called Loaning and Building Associations in other states) have helped the public to accumulate more than $3,000,000,000 by systematic monthly savings.

They have enabled shareholders to build, buy, and finance on a pay-like-rent proposition $1,000,000,000 worth of homes in Massachusetts.

They have paid dividends amounting to $425,000,000 without losing a cent of any shareholder's invested capital.

They have increased in number from 68 to 186 in the half-century since the League was formed and have increased assets from $5,500,000 to more than $396,000,000 or an average of $1,000 for each shareholder.

They are financing homes for 125,000 families, granting new mortgage loans at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a week and paying dividends to shareholders at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a month.

This progress in loans has continued unsuppressed, the convention will be told by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Taxpayers Association, despite the upward trend of taxation which "today threatens to destroy private property ownership."

Police Watching Common

In a drive to bring in all suspicious characters found on Boston Common, Capt. William D. Donovan of Joy Street Station today increased the number of police officers on duty on the Common. He expects to put a stop to the many unarmed robberies and other thefts that have been so prevalent for several months.

Cahill and Brennan to Face Each Other; Mrs. Foley, Buckley, Wood, Hurley Win; Nichols and Foley for District Attorney

Foley leads Gallagher by only 4,000 — Nichols appears sure — Bradford leading Bishop.

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols and District Attorney William J. Foley, who opposed each other in last fall's Boston Mayoralty race, will again be contesting for public office—District Attorney of Suffolk County—primary returns indicated early this afternoon.

Mr. Foley, the incumbent, had a lead of 4,000 over his nearest Democratic opponent, Owen A. Gallagher, for the Party nomination, and Mr. Nichols on the Republican side appeared certain of nomination. Mr. Foley's lead over Mr. Gallagher was 14,741 to 10,011 from tabulations of 100 out of 388 precincts.

Bradford Leads Bishop

In the neighboring County of Middlesex, Robert F. Bradford had a comfortable lead over Warren L. Bishop, incumbent, for the Republican District Attorney nomination. Returns from 35 towns and 6 cities in the County gave Mr. Bradford 44,708 votes for the Republican nomination against 32,607 for Mr. Bishop.

This was regarded by political observers as the most intensive of the eight district attorney nomination races throughout the State.

Dowd Ahead for Sheriff

Among the campaigns for Party nomination for Sheriff, City Councilor John F. Dowd of Roxbury appeared certain to have won the Democratic selection for Sheriff of Suffolk County. Mr. Dowd had piled up a lead of 31,217 to 19,425 against the incumbent, Sheriff John A. Keliher. Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Suffolk County is tantamount to election.

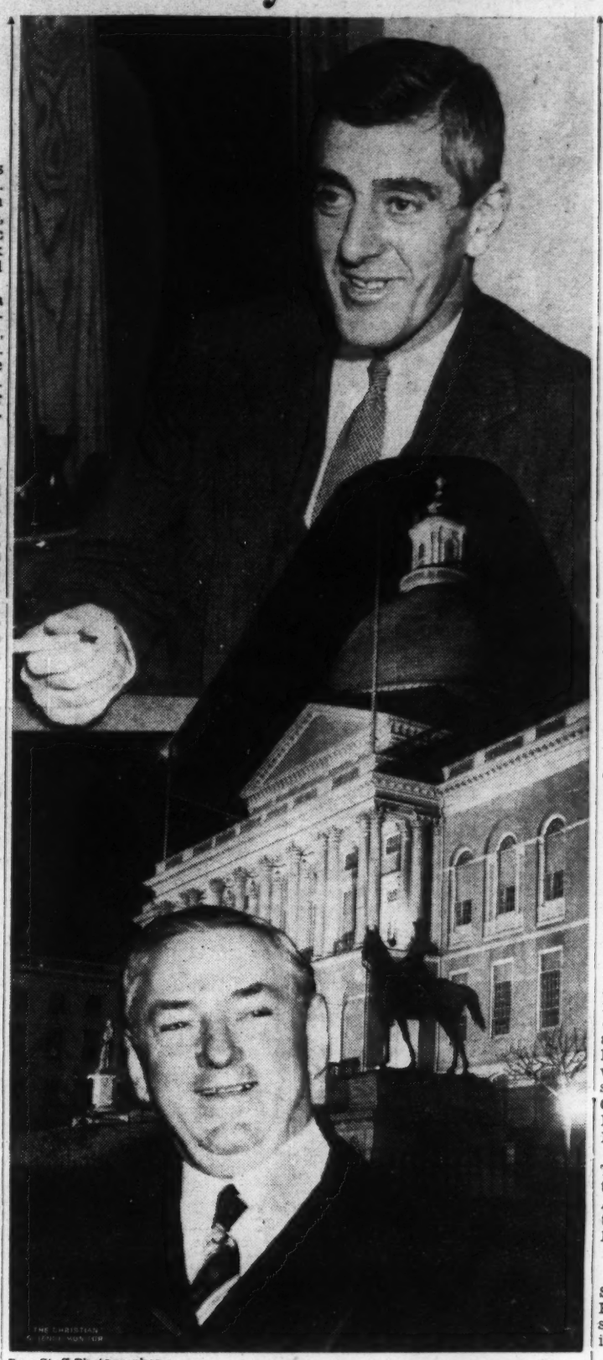
Executive Council

According to the tabulations to date, three members of the Executive Council have won renomination. They are Daniel H. Coakley of South Boston, veteran Democratic Councilor, fourth district; Edgar S. Lindsay of Brockton, (R), first district, and Bayard Tuckerman of Hamilton, (R), fifth district.

Meanwhile, Charles J. O'Connor of Worcester, (D), failed to gain nomination in the seventh Councilor district, when James J. Marshall, (D), was returned the victor. Councilor O'Connor had been attempting to force the State to rent more expensive offices in Worcester, the new quarters being owned by a political ally.

Frank Hurley of Holyoke, defeated two years ago for re-election to the Senate, returned to the State political picture when he gained the Democratic Councilor nomination from the eighth district. Edward T. Collins, the incumbent, ran for Lieutenant Governor.

Philip J. Russell, Sr., of Fall River, a former member of the Executive Council, gained the Democratic Councilor nomination in the first district. John T. Coan of Swampscott was the Democratic victor in the fifth Councilor district..



By a Staff Photographer

Leverett Saltonstall

has long been associated with Massachusetts Government, and his nomination yesterday as Republican candidate for Governor (top), brings him for the first time to possible occupancy of the Governor's chair, while his Democratic opponent will be

Former Governor James M. Curley

whose sweeping victory at the polls yesterday brings him once again to possible occupancy of that much-desired Governor's chair which he occupied for two years. His political comeback is being watched with intense interest.

Cahill defeats five to gain GOP lieutenant governor nomination —Gallagher nominee.

The furious Republican and Democratic battles for the Lieutenant Governor nominations were over today, with Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, the Republican victor by 19,952 votes, and James H. Brenpan, former Boston legislator and former member of the Executive Council, the Democratic winner, by a 7,304 vote margin.

Representative Cahill won over five opponents, his nearest rival being Judge Kenneth D. Johnson of Milton, an expert on social problems.

Mr. Brennan defeated four opponents, Joseph C. White, former Boston Senator and present Director of Telephone and Telegraph Utilities in the State Department of Public Utilities, was second.

Cahill Joins Colleague

Mr. Cahill, by his victory, joins hands with his friend and former legislative colleague, Leverett Saltonstall, in a campaign to return the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor to the Republican column.

Mr. Cahill served as one of the chief Saltonstall lieutenants in 1936 when Mr. Staltonstall sought the gubernatorial endorsement at the Republican primary convention and later was defeated for Lieutenant Governor by Francis E. Kelly. The GOP Lieutenant Governor nominee also succeeded Mr. Saltonstall as Speaker of the House.

Mr. Brennan had a hard fight for the Democratic nomination, with Mr. White threatening at all times to overcome his early lead. The new Democratic Lieutenant Governor nominee served in the House and Senate nearly 20 years ago.

Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Administration and Finance Commission, was third in the GOP Lieutenant Governor contest, although he was the first to announce his candidacy. Mayor Dewey G. Archambauut of Lowell was fourth, Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., member of the Boston City Council was fifth, while J. Watson Flett, Chairman of the Belmont Board of Selectmen, trailed.

In the Democratic contest, Edward T. Collins of Springfield, member of the Executive Council, was third, Alexander F. Sullivan, former Boston Representative, fourth, and Mayor William P. Yoerg, last.

Cook Seeks 10th Term

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, was unopposed for the Republican nomination. Mr. Cook is seeking his tenth consecutive term in his present office.

His primary opponent will be Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, Lawrence Representative, who won the Democratic nomination by defeating five male opponents. Mrs. Foley is the only woman seeking any of the six major State offices. Her nearest opponent was William F. Sullivan. Mrs. Foley polled 115,213 votes, while Mr. Sullivan's total was 108,172.

Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, won an easy victory in seeking the Democratic renomination, Mr. Buckley recieved 285,170 votes, while his nearest opponent Leo D. Walsh, Boston, 79,413 votes.

Mr. Buckley's opponent will again be Russell A. Wood, of Cambridge, the Republican nominee for Auditor in 1936. Mr. Wood received 226,483 votes, while his only rival, Carl D. Goodwin of Boston, son of Frank G. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, polled only 141,427 votes.

Treasurer Hurley Renominated

William E. Hurley, Republican State Treasurer, won renomination with 216,230 votes. Alonzo D. Cook, Republican State Auditor for many years, his nearest rival, polled 173,094.

Mr. Hurley's election opponent will be Owen Gallagher, former Boston Representative, who defeated a field of seven opponents. The Gallagher vote total was 110,275 while his nearest rival, Joseph W. Doherty, polled only 71,817 votes.

Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, was unopposed for renomination, while Clarence A. Barnes, prominent Boston attorney, won the Republican nomination for the office. Mr. Barnes' vote total was 147,705, while Howe Colledge Aimes, Cambridge attorney and his closest opponent, gained 118,157 votes.

Parkman Names Five Assistants

Five new assistants were named to regular positions in the City Law Department last night by Henry Parkman Jr., Corporation Counsel. At the same time Mr. Parkman announced the resignation of Isadore H. Fox, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the past 4½ years. The new appointees are:

Herman Carp, 6 Iola Street, Dorchester; graduate of Boston College in 1930 and Boston College Law School in 1933; active in Jewish circles.

William T. Conlan, 36 Linden Street, Brighton; Northeastern University Law School, 1930.

Edward S. Gerber, 376 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury; Boston University Law School, 1936; secretary of the Jewish Orthodox Community Council of Greater Boston.

John J. Tobin, 67 Bloomfield Street, Dorchester; Boston University and Suffolk Law School, LL.B. and LL.M., 1933 and 1936; recently associated with the Social Security Board as regional attorney.

William J. Wallace, 104 Winthrop Street, Roxbury; Boston College 1930, and Georgetown, LL.B. in 1934. Recently served as professor of law, Boston College Law School.

Stiff Southeaster Delays Shipping

Blowing ahead of the tropical hurricane now moving up the Atlantic Coast, a stiff south by southeast wind, increasing in force hourly, delayed Boston-bound ships this morning and drove small craft to shelter.

The motor barge Luzitania which sailed from Boston for Bath, Maine, this morning with a cargo of oil, was beaten back into the harbor by the rising seas.

The New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines, in from New York, attempted several times to tie up at India Wharf unaided—as it usually does—but was compelled eventually to enlist the assistance of two tugs. The Evangeline, of the same company, in from Yarmouth, N. S., also experienced difficulty in tying up because of the powerful wind, and was forced to seek aid of tugs in reaching its berth.

Half a dozen Boston-owned freighters are delayed along the coast between Boston and Cape Hatteras. Several Boston colliers are held at Hampton Roads, where the wind this morning was reported to have reached a velocity of 50 miles an hour.

Members of Congress Renamed In All Bay State Districts

Massachusetts' 15-man delegation to the United States House of Representatives came through the State primaries 100 per cnt, with all 10 Republicans and 5 Democrats renominated.

One Democratic Representative, Thomas A. Flaherty of the Eleventh District, automatically won election, inasmuch as no Republican nominee was chosen in his District. Mr. Flaherty went to Congress last year, winning the seat in a special election held after Gov. Charles F. Hurley appointed Representative John J. Higgins of Boston as Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

Eight Representatives won renomination without opposition. They are: Pehr G. Holmes (R), Fourth District; Joseph E. Casey (D), Third District; Edith Nourse Rogers (R), Fifth District; George J. Bates (R), Sixth District; George Holden Tinkham (R), Tenth District; John W. McCormack (D), Twelfth District; Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), Thirteenth District; Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), Fourteenth District.

Among these Representatives renominated despite opposition, Representative Robert Luce (R) Ninth District, was thought to have the hardest fight. Yet his margin was 2 to 1. The others renominated were:

Allen T. Treadway (R), First District; Charles R. Clason (R), Second District; Lawrence J. Connery (D), Seventh District; Arthur D. Healey (D), Eighth District; Charles F. Gifford (R), Fifteenth District.

Candidates chosen to oppose those renominated included James F. Egan (D) Second District; J. Walton Tuttle (R), a blind former State Representative, Third District; Edward A. Ryan (D) Fourth District; Francis J. Roane (D) fifth district; James D. Burns (D) Sixth District; George W. Eastman (R) Seventh District; Rufus H. Bond (R), member of the State House of Representatives, Eighth District; Thomas H. Eliot (D) Ninth District; Andrew T. Clancy (D) Thirteenth District; Lawrence J. Bresnahan (D) fourteenth District; and John D. W. Bodfish (D) Fifteenth District. The Democratic Nomination winners in the first and tenth districts and the GOP nominees in the twelfth district have not yet been determined.

To single out an election contest, that between Representative Luce and the Democratic nominee, Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, a young New Deal lawyer, will arouse much interest. Their battle seems likely to be found on New Deal lines.

Keenan Gets Theater Post

Prof. Eugene C. Keenan who toured Massachusetts last season, speaking before colleges, schools, clubs, and organizations on the Federal Theater and its aims and purposes, has just been appointed Supervisor of Promotion of this branch of activity of the Works Progress Administration by Jon B. Mack, State Administrator.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Strand—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," featuring Rudy Vallee. Also Scott Colton and Mary Russell in "Extortion." Tomorrow: "Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" boys. Also Frank McHugh in "He Couldn't Say No."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "March of Time, 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 8:10.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Go Chase Yourself," with Joe Penner. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," starring Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Mother Carey's Chickens."

Uptown—
"We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen and Gracie Fields. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Letter of Introduction," with Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds and Charlie McCarthy. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 10.

State and Orpheum—
Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery, and Franchot Tone in "3 Loves Has Nancy." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:35. Also "The Chaser," with Dennis O'Keefe, Ann Morris, and Lewis Stone. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 5, 6:25, 9:15. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson in "I Am the Law." Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator."

Radio Programs—Page 12

Tremont—

"In Old Chicago," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke and Roland Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.
Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "A Man's Castle." Also "Damsel in Distress," with Fred Astaire.

Boston—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Also "International Crime," featuring Rod La Rocque. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Russell Gleason. Fenway: 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Valley of the Giants," with Warne Morris, Claire Trevor, Charles Bickford, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Jack LaRue and Donald Crisp. Also "Time Out for Murder," featuring Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen and Chick Chandler.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ladies in Distress," with Polly Moran. 2, 5:04, 8:08. Also Charlie McCarthy in "Letter of Introduction." 3:20, 6:24, 9:32.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie, 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also, "Meet the Girls," with June Lang, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Tomorrow: "My Lucky Star," held over, for another week. New second feature, "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges.

University—
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Shall We Dance," 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. Also "More Than a Secretary," with Jean Arthur and George Brent. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Joan Bennett and Randolph Scott in "The Texans." Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler and Fay Bainter in "Mother Carey's Chickens." Also Dick Powell in "Cowboy from Brooklyn."

Repertory and Medford Square—
Shirley Temple in "Wee Willie Winkie." Also "Born Reckless," with Barton Maclane. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also Lynne Overman, Evelyn Keyes and William Frawley in "Sons of the Legion." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Budapest," "How Walt Disney Makes a Cartoon," "The Overture to Tannhauser," "Tupapaoo," "Ted Husing's Sporting Quiz," latest news reels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Lew Lehr comedy, travelogue and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:26, 9:30. Also "Tenth Avenue Kid," with Tommy Ryan. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Exeter—
Adolphe Menjou in "Letter of Introduction," 3:10, 6, 8:55. Also "Woman Against Woman," with Virginia Bruce and Herbert Marshall. 2:10, 5, 7:55. Tomorrow: Warren William in "Wives Under Suspicion." Also Ruby Keeler in "Mother Carey's Chickens."

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will conduct the guidance tour on William Blake, 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Frippery of Fickle Fashion Falls Before Famous Stylist

If "Fashion is spinach" in the land of the brave and the free, style, which is another thing entirely, is finally making some progress in the field of American clothing, according to Elizabeth Hawes, famous designer and founder of the firm, Hawes, Inc., New York.

Women would be better dressed, though not perhaps tricked out in the latest, delirious fripperies dictated by "fashion," if they would stop buying things they did not actually like, said the author of the entertaining volume on "la haute couture," in an interview yesterday, at Jays, where she conducted a style show, and where her designs are to be sold, exclusively in Boston.

Clothes which are "functional" and which are "anatomical," that is designed for the figure of the wearer and not for some model two feet longer, or ten inches narrower through the hips, and which allow for the customer's type of mentality and interests, as well as for physical contours and colors, are the products which have enabled Miss Hawes to establish her position as an artist of the first intelligence in a field which, as she has revealed in her book, was far too long dominated by what "they" (the mass producers) had to say.

Fashion Originators

"They," she has written, referring to the originators of mere "fashion," tell you, "that your last winter's coat may be in perfect physical condition, but you can't wear it. You can't wear it because it has a belt and this year 'we are not showing belts.'" And, she continues, "one of their best stunts was putting all the ladies into Eugenie hats one September, and then whipping them off when all those old feathers had been sold."

If, instead of being a clothes designer or a woman who has her clothes made to order, this vivacious and brilliant young woman, who learned her job inside and out, chiefly behind the scenes in the chic establishments of Paris, and whose last year at Vassar College was "spent half on Ramsay MacDonald, half on how I was to get to France," had to buy ready-mades, as do most of us, she would set about it like this: "Start by not buying anything I did not like. That would mean, some seasons I would not buy any new clothes at all. When I saw something I liked I would buy it, say a blue coat I should want to wear the following year, or the year after that, or forever. When you see something like that get it, even if it hangs in your closet a year before you put it on."

Style, in Miss Hawes' opinion, must have the same permanent qualities in dress design as in architectural. "Style," she has written, "in Greece in 2,000 B. C. was delicate outdoor architecture and the clothes which went with it. Style in the Renaissance was an elaborately carved stone cathedral and rich velvet, gold-trimmed robes. Style doesn't change every month or every year. It only changes as often as there is a real change in the point of view and lives of the people for whom it is produced."

Simple Costume

Were she given a free hand to effect certain reforms in the dress of the general public, she would, she stated yesterday, put business women into a uniformly simple kind of costume, perhaps a tailored suit ("may be you'd change your blouse, you know,") which would permit them to forget their clothes and enjoy their work. Then, for leisure hours there would be ceremonial clothes, real "costumes," designed exclusively for the wearers, made in any style that fitted their thoughts and moods and figures, as colorful, as inspired as they wished, with even the fabrics designed for them sometimes.

She would allow housewives and women who have to get down on the floor, to scrub, or take care of small children, to wear trousers, "the only practical thing for them." Clothes for women have not absorbed all her attention as a designer. When asked to make some designs for men's clothes some years ago, she found the males of her acquaintance waxed indignant at the suggestion that their evening collars might be cutting into their necks, or that anything they wore of their conventional and "fantastic" costume was causing them the least discomfort.

Her fashion show of men's garments actually included models with skirts. There was, for one thing, "the kind of a robe Othello probably wore when he was busy killing Desdemona. Nobody has ever thought of Shakespeare's Moor as anything but a full-blooded male." The chapter in her book dealing with men's clothes, is, incidentally, one of the most popular.

Men Like Color

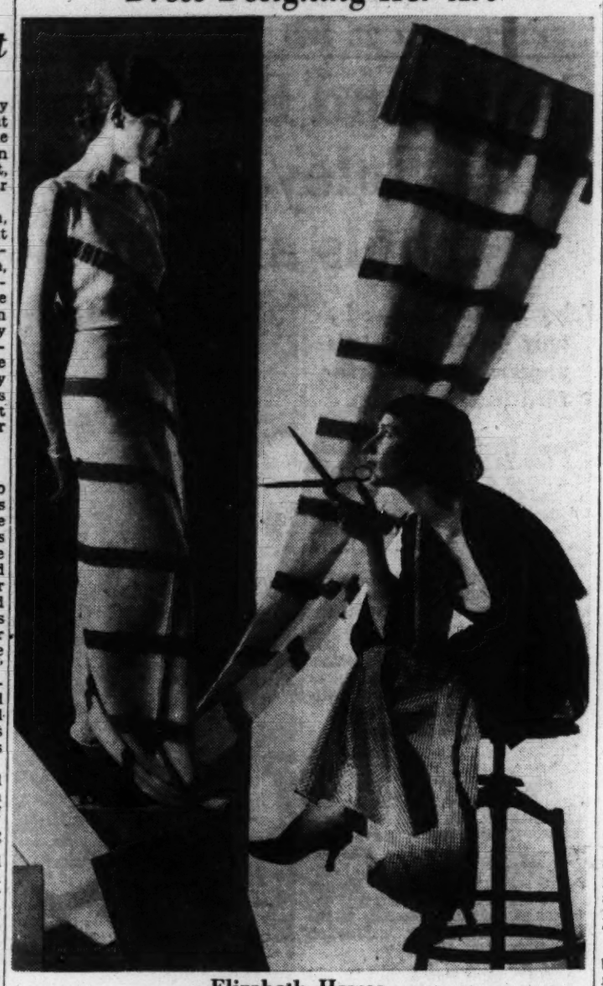
Men like color, she stated in the course of conversation, "and once they find they can have color they will choose very nice color schemes. First, I want them to be comfortable. If their clothes are comfortable and functional they are bound to be good looking. Take off all the things they don't need. Get them into comfortable blouses. Leave off neckties and binding collars. Oh, they themselves are responsible for their continued bondage to their clothing. They associate their power, you know, with the clothes they wear."

One idea she fondly cherishes is to see sports clothes made of paper, especially clothes for summer play. "The manufacturers are experimenting," she said hopefully, "they have a paper tough enough to sew, but it has not the other qualifications, yet. I am sure it will come. Then we shall be able to buy garments by the dozen and throw them away after they have once been worn."

Miss Hawes is a native of Ridgewood, New Jersey, and at the age of nine began to sew her own clothes. She entered Vassar in 1921, and later attended the Parsons School for Applied Arts. In 1926 she sketched for a prominent wholesale dealer in New York and became fashion reporter for the New Yorker, the only magazine, she has stated, which had the courage "to let its fashion reporters speak their minds." She has been Paris stylist for well known department stores in New York, has worked in the Paris Vogue office, and designed for the firm of the Parisienne, Madame Groult. She had the temerity in 1930 to take American clothing designs to exhibit in Paris. The profession there received her with all the frigidity a Gallic chef would have shown to a waffle expert from the United States, and drawing the most intelligent conclusions possible, returned to her native land to open up her own shop for the designing and making of women's clothes.

In 1935 she was invited to show her designs in Soviet Russia and was offered the position of designer for the Soviet Dress Trust, which she evidently did not accept. The attacks on plagiarism and pirating of designs, and on questionable methods of "selling" fashions to the American women which her volume contains have been widely praised.

Dress Designing Her Art



Elizabeth Hawes

Noted stylist is shown appraising the effect of a bit of draping on a model.

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What's Going On in the Arts

"The Great God Brown"

Since the Abbotts and the Kaufmans have by far the greater technique and facilities for turning out well-tailored, bright, commercially successful entertainments, the repertory group in a large city today has only one logical choice if it is to reach the theatergoing minority which it alone can serve. That the New England Repertory Theater has made this choice was once more evidenced at the Peabody Playhouse last evening where its third production, "The Great God Brown," was offered.

Eugene O'Neill, the author, is said to consider the play a "murder mystery," while the program notes call it "a thematic development—exaggerated and made extraordinary—of ordinary people's existences." Exaggeration is the play's strength and also its weakness. While permitting the very breadth which Mr. O'Neill desired, the exaggeration leads to the artificiality which in turn vitiates the drama's emotional power. "The Great God Brown" is a provocative but not a moving play, except in a sense so board that its scheme defies the limitations of theatrical presentation.

Each of the four main characters in the play carries a mask which identifies his or her outward self in contrast to the inner individuality it conceals. The device reaches its clearest exposition in Dion Anthony, the hero, whose mask of bitter cynicism hides a child-like idealism and affection which the world does not understand. Dion and Billy Brown are both in love with the same girl but when Dion wins her he discovers that she has seen only his cynical mask and does not recognize him when it is removed. The remainder of the play revolves about the efforts of Dion to escape from an intolerable situation while his wife martyrs herself before the world and Brown, who has become extremely successful in business, awaits the opportunity to appease his jealousy over Dion's creative brilliance.

It is in the closing scenes that the complexities of "The Great God Brown" become too much for both the actors and the audience. When Brown begins bobbing in and out like a quick change artist, we hardly know whether he is Brown, Anthony, both or neither. Again, this was because Mr. O'Neill was even at this stage—Burns Mantle included this drama among the 10 best plays of the 1925-26 season—looking for the single broad metaphysical and religious answer to the questions of humanity which he has pondered in subsequent dramas.

The members of the New England Repertory Theater deserve commendation for the general clarity of the presentation. The continuity, the action, the essentialized rather than detailed sets, all contributed to a good effect. The temptation to overviolence both in playing and in the lighting of certain scenes was understandable but not commendable. D. Van Guilder Stowell and Carroll Gerard did some first-rate and also some second-rate work in the play's two most difficult roles. Too much of the ranting and writhing, however, could not be accepted as acting. Virginia G. Thoms played Margaret with sincerity while Sally McMorrow proved a not too effective Cybel. We shall look forward to the next production of Edwin Burr Pettet and his players.

J. D. B.

Boston University College of Liberal Arts

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Around the Corner

We Hope Not—On the front lawn of a vacant house on Boylston Street in Brookline, three political signs were erected. They bore the names, of course, of three candidates for various offices. Almost touching each one were other boards reading "For Sale."

And, speaking of political posters, we noticed that one has even been erected in the carefully guarded purlieus of the Lars Anderson estate in Brookline. It's hardly necessary to record that the name which opened the way for this advertising was Saltonstall.

Vintage Cranberry Juice—Francis Chamberlain, who in August jubilantly deserted the stock and bond field to join in administering a large cranberry growers' co-operative canning and bottling concern, was enthusiastic from the beginning about their cranberry cocktail.

Up on Cape Ann for a week he stepped lightly into a country store, bent on asking for a bottle of the product.

Oh yes, they had some, surely—he learned from the storekeeper.

This was excellent! Even in this rather out-of-the-way spot the cocktail was available.

But there seemed to be a suspicion of dust as the bottle was removed from the shelf. He let it pass without a thought, though. After all it was just a country store.

After carrying the bottle proudly home he examined the label—which seemed a trifle unfamiliar.

It was 10 years old.

No Casualties—Quite a little crowd gathered in Clearway Street the other day. At its center was four-year-old Enid Smith, sitting conspicuously on the ground, yelling lustily, while her friend Helen—aged "thickth"—gripped her hand firmly.

"What's the matter?" asked members of the curious and sympathetic throng. "Not a hit and run driver, was it?"

Helen set her lips, braced herself, and literally dragged Enid back to the walk still in a sitting posture. "I'm tryin' to prevent her from bein' runned over," she told the crowd with dignity.

Enid, it seemed, had started to cross Clearway Street, contrary to Helen's expressed judgment. Helen had overtaken her in the middle of the street. And Enid, acting quite intuitively on the theory that a body gains in immovability by increasing its area of base, promptly sat down.

That explained, but did not close, the incident. Enid remained sitting on the sidewalk, redoubling her howls and beating a lively tattoo with her heels on the unsympathetic stone. It had become a man-sized job. A volunteer from the crowd hoisted her to his shoulder and removed the young individualist to her home on Belvidere Street.

Homeless Newsmen—When the waterfront news writers of Boston papers arrived at their press room, high in the Customs House Tower one day this week, they were quite taken aback to find their desks, typewriters and what not assembled in the middle of the floor in the shape of a white-sheeted mountain. Painters had moved in.

Disconsolate, they re-entered the elevator and descended to the street. On the way down one of them remarked: "Well I guess we'd better move into Owen McKenna's office to work today!" This was mildly ironic since Mr. McKenna is Assistant Collector of Customs, with a quite distinguished office on the main floor.

The elevator operator, however, took the suggestion seriously. As the day progressed he directed various individuals seeking the newspapermen to the McKenna office—to their later embarrassment.

Relief Goes Back To Local Handling In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21—New Hampshire is dealing with relief on a permanent instead of a temporary basis. Since July 1 the State has had nothing to do with regular direct relief. This has been turned back to the cities, towns, and counties who handle it as a regular item of expense.

A State Department of Public Welfare has been established to carry on the administration of old-age assistance; aid to the needy blind; aid to dependent children; child welfare services, and aid to blind and deaf.

In order to carry out its functions, the State Department of Public Welfare has established 12 offices. A permanent organization is being built up

The relief activities being handled by the new department are those in which the State Government cooperates financially with the Federal Government. A State organization is necessary in order that the State may avail itself of the Federal assistance.

Here and there IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many times have you wished for an illuminated mirror? Plenty of times, we presume. And that's precisely what we're offering you today; together with J. B. Hunter, of course, who carries them. At 60 Summer Street, which isn't a bit far from Filene's, and on the same side of the street.

It's the "Mirror Lite" to which we refer, and it's a grand little gadget to keep on your dressing-room table, for if you'll just switch on the little light that is attached to it, you'll see just how much-too-much powder you've put on! But we can think of loads of places besides dressing tables for it, because it can be used just for lighting purposes, and you can forget your reflection entirely. If you'll tuck one in the dashboard compartment of your car you'll find it handy when you're trying to read a road map at night. Or the directions that tell you how to get to Mildred's house in 15 minutes flat! At the same time, you'll find that it'll come in real handy for final inspection purposes just before you leave the car for your party, and it'll allow you to fix yourself up a bit before making an entrance. $1.25 buys one. Incidentally, it's not a huge affair; still it's much larger than the usual compact mirror, so you can really accomplish something with it.

♣♣♣

Striped Spreads; Drapes to Match

Now that fall is here (or isn't it official yet?) and Oscar has left for college you can go right ahead and do what you want to with his room. The chances are that you'll give it a good going over, and then start thinking about drapes and so forth. With an eye on the bank book. Which brings us to those gay striped spreads we saw at Gilchrist's recently. The ones that sell for but $2.89, and match up with draperies that sell for the same price. They're made up of crash, and the spreads are reversible. There's something quite utilitarian about them as far as looks and feel go . . . and just rugged enough in color and style, so that you can keep them right in the room when Oscar puts in an appearance for vacation, and brings along a roommate. We mean they'll be able to stand up and take it!

♣♣♣

This Sequin Bolero Should be Big Help

We're forever suggesting something in the way of a little jacket that'll make last year's clothes look like next season's . . . . and this time it's by way of a cunning little sequin bolero. A bolero that would stamp "gala" on the most prosaic of frocks. For $5.95 or $6.95. Depending on the style. Short puff sleeves, and a real cut-away bolero front. The black net that's all trucked up with many, many little gold sequins (or silver if you prefer) would do wonders with your old black evening gown. The one everybody in the crowd knows by heart, we mean. And your white crepe would be getting a positive new lease on life . . . with the white net bolero that has silver sequins glittering all over it. From R. H. Stearns. The street floor.

♣♣♣

Here's a Dress With a Fall Touch

So you want something decidedly fall-ish . . . but you aren't ready for the long sleeves and all woolly things that suggest winter, yet? Then we suggest Jay's new striped model that sells for an even $25, and comes in a material that somehow or other combines rayon with nothing less than rabbit hair. Short sleeves with wide cuffs . . . interesting yoke treatment so that the stripes up there go straight across, instead of up and down, as in the bodice and skirt, a cute turn-down collar, and duet buttons on the top. And although it comes in other colors, the black and fuchsia combination is by far the most striking. In our opinion. And is just the dress that'll take the new fall "Orchid Red" (Rubinstein), "Cyclamen" (Arden), and "Nicole Pink" (Lucien LeLong) complexions you've been reading and hearing about. Just in case you've been wondering.

♣♣♣

Wave Lotion That Dries Quickly

Every woman likes to have her hair look "just so" . . . but said effect means a lot of time spent in the process of washing and drying. Especially drying, for it seems such a waste of good time to have to just sit and sit under a dryer. So Filene's "Dri-Quic" wave lotion, which they tell us dries your hair in something like 15 minutes will surely appeal to you. Especially if you're a business girl, and every second over the allotted hour is really your boss's time. To have this particular lotion used while you're having your shampoo and wave is 25 cents extra . . . but you'll probably find plenty of times when it's worth it!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Milk Consumption Lags

An acute shortage of milk rather than a surplus would result immediately if Massachusetts residents brought their milk drinking up to par. Figures released today by the Department of Agricultural Economics at Massachusetts State College show that an additional 765,000 quarts of milk a day would be needed if each adult drank his pint and each child his quart daily. At this rate jobs would be open for 100,000 more cows and the milk bill would jump $100,000 a day.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** "Living History": "Conquest of the West," dramatization
7:45 **WNAC** Talk, Dr. George Gallup, head of the Institute of Public Opinion.
8:30 **WBZ** "Mr. Pickwick Takes a Bow": dramatization based on "Pickwick Papers," with all-English cast.
9:00 **WEEI** "Meet the Champ": Ed East and Ralph Dumke interview champion boy friends, bill collectors, and mothers-in-law.
9:30 **WEEI** "Blue Velvet Music": Mark Warnow's Orchestra to feature "Swing Swing Your Mother-in-Law," "Deserted Ballroom," and "Christmas Night in Harlem"; Hollace Shaw and Del Casino, vocalists.
10:00 **WAAB** "Their Greatest Stories": James Thurber's "The Greatest Man in the World," satiric drama.
10:00 **WBZ** Jacques Offenbach's "The Daughter of the Drum Major," by the Art of Musical Russia Company; orchestra.
10:30 **WEEI** "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest presents Janet "Mother" Roper," founder and head of the Missing Seaman's Bureau.
11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Sibelius's "En Saga," by Eugene Goossens and symphony orchestra; Chopin's Sonata in B Flat Minor, by Sergei Rachmaninoff; Chopin's "Les Sylphides" Ballet-Waltz Brilliante, by Malcolm Sargent and London Philharmonic Orchestra.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Interlude: news	"Who Sang It?": vocalists: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Instrumenal Ensemble	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "The Castillians"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Piano Duo		"Tinkie Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Golf summary	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 "Rhythm Revue"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Bunny Berrigan's	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"The Rondoliers"
7:15 Orchestra	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Jean Evans, songs
7:45 Doris Rhodes	"Science on the March"	Columnist	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters":	Midweek Function	"One Man's Family":	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Midweek Function	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Mr. Pickwick Takes a	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	"Souvenir": vocalist and	"Varieties": music
8:45 Orchestra: guests	Bow": dramatic sketch	vocalists	orchestra	Back-to-Farm Movem't
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"Mr. Pickwick Takes a	"Town Hall Varieties":	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	Bow": dramatic sketch	Col. Stoopnagle: music	Novelty choir	"The Question Box"
9:30 "Blue Velvet": so-	NBC Minstrel Show	"For Men Only": vocal-	George Olsen's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 loists; orchestra	NBC Minstrel Show	ist: orchestra; guests	George Olsen's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game"	"Art of Musical Russia"	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Greatest Man in the	"Music from Germany"
10:15 Max Eastman	"Art of Musical Russia"	Class and Dance	World": dramatization	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	"Art of Musical Russia"	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies from the Skies"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	"Art of Musical Russia"	Class and Dance	"Melodies from the Skies"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	"Melodies from the Skies"	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Talk on Dogs; orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses' Orchestra	lem: variety
11:30 Bunny Berrigan's	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; soloist	"The Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club": orch.;	Talk; "Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orch.	'John's Other Wife': sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Anne Nigro, pianist
11:15 Song Shop; organ	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Musicale	Instrumental ensemble	"Musical Early Edition"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloom Chasers"	News commentator
12:00 "Accent of N. E."	News; feature; weather	"Signor Carmello"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	George and Juanita	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	Organ recital	"Denver Darling"	Mirrors of Manhattan
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum and Strum"	Joyce Trio	Organ music
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Song team
2:15 Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	"Jam Session"
2:30 Columbia Concert	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	"Federal Theater
2:45 Orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Household talk	Sport reports	Presents": drama
3:00 U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue":	Mary Marlin: sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Barbara Jean, songs
3:15 U. S. Army Band	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Rakov's Orchestra	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
3:45 Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Concert Hall"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Berkshire Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Music As You Like It"
4:15 Festival	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Melody Time"	"Girl Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interludes; news	"Top Hatters": orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Dot and Pat," songs	"Top Hatters": orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Piano Duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Golf tournament	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Crossroads Hall"	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Dusty Rider"
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	'20th Century Serenade'	"Five Star Final"
7:30 All Hands on Deck	Golf tournament	Local program	"Musical Album"	Jack Ward
7:45 All Hands on Deck	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 Republican Finance	Network program	Valiee Hour: Ken Mur-	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Committee prgrm	Network program	ray; Wally Brown;	Wallenstein	"Sweet Music"
8:30 Republican Finance	"Curtain at 8:30":	Charles Johnson; The	"The Green Hornet":	Jerry Baker and Orch.
8:45 Committee prgrm	Robert E. Dolan's Or.	Bachelors, quartet	dramatization	"Down Memory Lane"
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939":	Billie Losses' Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program with	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Reginald Stewart, con-	Robert Taylor, master	We Want a Touchdown	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	ductor	of ceremonies; orch.	football wits program	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 Columbia Workshop:	'People I Have Known':	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	George Olsen's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
10:15 Joe Swing Retires	orchestra; soloists	Jack Oakie; Cecilia	George Olsen's Orch.	"Music of the Masters"
10:30 "Americana at	'People I Have Known':	Parker; Ann Oe Ohia;	Concert Revue: soloists;	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 Work": interviews	orchestra; soloists	chorus orchestra	chorus: Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:15 Talk; Dogs; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Road to Fame"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Bite into Delight
Page & Shaw
$1.00 PER POUND
Sunday WBZ, 10 A.M. — WOR, 9:45 A.M.

30 DAYS TRIAL MEMBERSHIP
$1.50
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue

Saltonstall Pins Success Hopes On Split Over Curley

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. McMasters. Mr. McMasters was expected to obtain fewer votes than either Mr. Whitcomb or Frederick Butler, who polled only 27,410 votes to finish a bad fourth.

Russell a Poor Third

At the same time Richard M. Russell, self-styled New Deal candidate for Governor, finished a poor last for the Democratic nomination with only 31,160 votes. From his vote it was obvious that any outright New Deal support went to Mr. Curley, whose repeated claim has been that he was the original Roosevelt-for-President man in Massachusetts.

Political observers and the man in the street were marveling today at the Curley come-back. When Mr. Curley, after his much-criticized gubernatorial administration of 1935 and 1936, was defeated for United States Senator by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., it was generally believed the Curley 40-year political career had come to an end. When Mr. Curley again suffered defeat in the Boston Mayoral election of 1937, with Maurice J. Tobin the victor, it was regarded as the final blow necessary to remove Mr. Curley from the state political picture.

However, several factors are believed to be the reason for his come-back.

Factors Aiding Curley

1. Governor Hurley, through the activities of his advisers and his own disregard for party leaders, made him unpopular among the organization men.

2. His budget of $82,000,000 for 1938, or even $77,000,000 when the $5,000,000 distributed to cities and towns is subtracted, exceeded by far the Curley record total of $72,600,000.

3. His failure to retain a hold on the WPA vote. In 1936 Governor Hurley, through his previous service as a member of the old CWA board, predecessor to the ERA and WPA, practically had the WPA vote tied up. Since his election, however, the Governor has lost several key men in the organization and Curley men, definitely anti-Hurley because of loss of state jobs, were appointed in their places.

4. The Governor's failure to live up to the "spirit as well as the letter" of the civil service laws and his packing of the State Unemployment Commission with political followers.

5. The Governor's lack of political astuteness.

6. The failure of Lieutenant Governor Kelly to poll a large vote. The collapse of the Kelly campaign indicated that he failed to attract a major share of the anti-Hurley votes. This was considered one of the keys to the situation, because a large Kelly vote would have hurt Mr. Curley more than Mr. Hurley.

7. Governor Hurley's opposition to the New Deal on numerous occasions.

Opening for Republicans

All these and many more factors reacted to Mr. Curley's benefit, who uses the Hurley lapses to make his own administration look good by comparison.

However, in the election campaign the Republicans are ready to attack the previous Curley Administration, with its evident excesses, and hope by such attack to turn the State back to the Republican column for the first time in eight years. Not since Joseph B. Ely, Democrat, entered the Governor's office in 1930 has the Republican Party come close to a gubernatorial victory.

The Republicans believe 1938 is a GOP year. They believe the independent voters who swung to Curley in 1934 will refuse to vote for him in 1938 and thereby turn the State over to Mr. Saltonstall.

However, two factors militate against Mr. Saltonstall. One is the defeat he suffered in 1936 for Lieutenant Governor. The other is the fact that he belongs to the so-called "blue-blood" contingent against which Mr. Curley has always been powerful.

Lodge Also 'Blue-Blood'

On the other hand, Senator Lodge could rightfully be called a member of the "blue-blood" division and yet he defeated Mr. Curley in 1936, the year of a New Deal sweep which failed to carry the former Governor along. Possibly the insertion of Lodge strategy into the Saltonstall campaign might provide the political touch necessary to block Mr. Curley's path to another Beacon Hill term.

Of course, if Mr. Curley is again elected Governor, he will once more set sail for the United States Senate, where he hopes to complete his political career. In 1940 Senator David I. Walsh must seek re-election or relinquish the post to another. Were a Walsh-Curley battle to ensue, it would be one of the titanic political struggles of Massachusetts history.

One factor presages success for the Republican Party. The Republican primary campaign was such that unity should be easily effected. While Mr. Whitcomb sharply attacked Mr. Saltonstall as a man who could not win in the election, his attack was not the vilifying type used in the Democratic fight.

Democrats Face Hard Task

The Democratic Party, on the other hand, now faces the most difficult unifying task in recent years. So bitter were the Curley attacks on Governor Hurley and vice versa and the Kelly attacks upon Mr. Curley and Mr. Hurley that much forgetting must be accomplished to bring the various factions together. However, the Democratic Party has always been noted for its ability to forget primary scars.

Of course, the situation may be different this year inasmuch as 1938 constitutes the first time within recent years that a Democratic Governor, seeking renomination, has been repudiated by his party. That fact may be sufficient to prevent a political "love-feast" between Governor Hurley and Nominee Curley. Should unity among the leaders fail and the resulting split reach down into the ranks, Mr. Saltonstall will be the next Governor of Massachusetts.

The voter turnout of 954,472 was considered excellent in view of such a rainy primary day. The Democratic Party, with the hardest gubernatorial battle, brought out 511,111 votes for Governor, while the Republican Party, with a more or less predetermined result, polled 443,361 votes.

Despite the 954,472 vote total, another 1,000,000 voters failed to go to the polls. Of these more than 600,000 were independent votes for whose support the two nominees will make desperate bids during the election campaign.

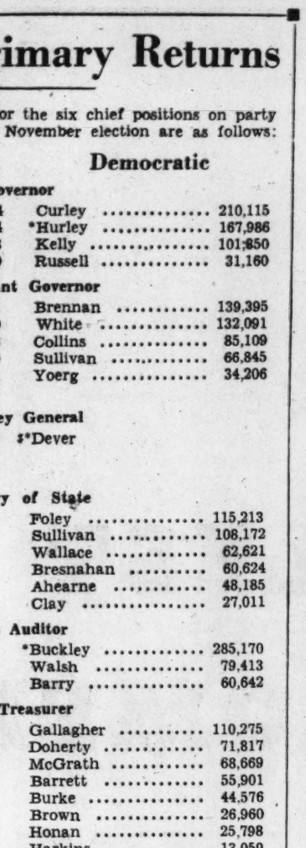
Complete Primary Returns

Complete primary returns for the six chief positions on party tickets for the Massachusetts November election are as follows:

Republican		Democratic	
Governor			
Saltonstall	322,534	Curley	210,115
McMasters	47,994	*Hurley	167,986
Whitcomb	45,423	Kelly	101,850
Butler	27,410	Russell	31,160
Lieutenant Governor			
Cahill	113,041	Brennan	139,395
Johnson	93,109	White	132,091
Howard	83,708	Collins	85,109
Archambault	51,640	Sullivan	66,845
Wilson	39,071	Yoerg	34,206
Flett	37,479		
Attorney General			
Barnes	147,703	‡*Dever	
Amee	118,107		
Walters	80,261		
Secretary of State			
‡*Cook		Foley	115,213
		Sullivan	108,172
		Wallace	62,621
		Bresnahan	60,624
		Ahearne	48,185
		Clay	27,011
State Auditor			
Wood	226,483	*Buckley	285,170
Goodwin	141,427	Walsh	79,413
		Barry	60,642
State Treasurer			
*W. E. Hurley	216,230	Gallagher	110,275
Cook	173,094	Doherty	71,817
J. J. Hurley	25,042	McGrath	68,669
		Barrett	55,901
		Burke	44,576
		Brown	26,960
		Honan	25,798
		Harkins	13,059

*Incumbent. ‡Unopposed.

They're Rivals Now



By a Staff Photographer

© Harris & Ewing

Horace T. Cahill

(top) is Republican choice for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts to oppose

James H. Brennan

(lower) the Democratic candidate.

Shoe Show Opens Jan. 9

Plans are being made for the shoe style show and convention which will be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Jan. 9-11, 1939. Over 350 shoe manufcturers will exhibit the latest in new and unique footwear that will be worn next spring and summer. Retail and volume shoe buyers from all over the country, as well as from foreign countries, will be on hand. Platforms and "wedgies" were the new fashion also spring. Buyers are wondering what next spring will bring forth.

What the Candidates Say

Victorious at the primaries, Leverett Saltonstall and James M. Curley, Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor in November, issued the following statements early today:

Mr. Saltonstall—"It is with a heart filled with gratitude that I thank the Republican voters of Massachusetts for so overwhelmingly selecting me as the Republican nominee for Governor. . . .

"I stand for an honest state budget, ever recognizing the fact that until such time as private business is ready to take care of the unemployed it is the duty of the Government to provide jobs for those who want work.

"I shall fight for a tariff policy that will protect Massachusetts labor, Massachusetts industry and the American standard of living.

"I stand for local control of unemployment relief—with our fair share of Federal grants—so that we may do away with a centralized bureaucratic control dominated by political influence, whether it be State or Nation.

"I stand for a real civil service—not one in theory but one of fact—based solely on merit.

"I shall work for real security for the aged. . . .

"I favor drastic equitable revision of the Unemployment Compensation Law—there can be no excuse for endless delays and red tape—the worker is entitled to the benefits of the act at the start of his unemployment.

"I shall restore good, clean, decent, honest government to Massachusetts which will prevent industries from leaving Massachusetts and will attract new industries to our Commonwealth."

Mr. Curley—"My candidacy for the office of Governor was actuated solely by the desire to prevent the election of a reactionary Republican who might impede the movement for a better social order for the people of the State.

"I rejoice that not only a large element of the enrolled Democrats supported my candidacy, but that they were joined by an exceedingly large number of independent voters, who, under our new law, were permitted to affiliate themselves with a particular political party for the first time.

"The campaign that has ended was devoid of bitterness that might be extended beyond primary day. I personally extend an invitation to the supporters of all the Democratic candidates as well as the independent voters to join with me in making possible that character of efficient, economical, humane and progressive administration on Beacon Hill that is essential to the well-being and the happiness of the people of this Commonwealth."

N.H. CCC Plans Improvements In Recreation Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Sept. 21—The CCC, responsible in recent years for extensive improvements to New Hampshire's recreational and natural resources, is now making plans for the next six months of work.

Plans call for construction of two fire lookout towers, probably at Cooley Hill in Benton and Mt. Carr in Warren. The CCC also plans to rebuild towers at Mt. Carrigain at Bartlett and Speckle Mountain on the Maine-New Hampshire line.

The CCC also plans completion and improvements for the first-aid and warming station recently built at Tuckerman's ravine; completion of a repair station which will bring considerable heavy harvest equipment into the Bartlett area of the White Mountain National Forest; completion of improvements at the Glen Ellis area where a new path system is being constructed, improvements being made in the parking area, and a subway constructed to join the parking area, and the path system; continuation of work on the Tripoli and Zealand roads, which are opening up new area; improvements to the Swift River road which runs from Conway to Passaconaway; and improvements and small jobs at various recreational areas.

The CCC work in the White Mountain National Forest has ranged all the way from the construction of trails, roads, and camps to assisting in an extensive survey of the standing timber in the Forest.

Flowers: Their Arrangement; How Cared For and Selected

Artistic flower arrangement is a simple thing, according to Henry Penn, well-known Boston florist. If you were to step out into your garden one of these crisp, fall days and gather a substantial bouquet of calendulas and nasturtiums, and then wonder how to arrange them, these are the instructions that he would give you.

Place these flowers in a dish or vase just as they were picked. Leave them for several hours; then go back and take out just half of the blossoms. Leave them again, and come back once more to remove half of those still remaining. The result: an artistic bouquet that will bring exclamations of admiration from your friends, if not the blue ribbon from your garden club.

Florists do not practice what they preach in this regard, admits Mr. Penn, because for them to make up a skimpy bouquet to be sent from you to a friend, even though it might be artistic in arrangement, might seem to reflect somewhat upon your generosity. But the rule of really artistic flower arrangement is in restraint rather than profusion, Mr. Penn maintains.

Keeping Flowers Fresh

One of the questions most often asked of florists is how to keep cut flowers fresh. Supposing it is a corsage that you wish to preserve for two occasions, Mr. Penn would recommend putting it back in the box after the first wearing and placing it is the refrigerator. If this is not possible, leave it in the coolest spot you can find, but do not, and this is most important he says, place flowers in front of the window where the wind will blow directly on them. No plant or flower should ever be placed in a draft.

To start Mr. Penn talking about flowers is to find yourself learning all the answer. How to choose a rose that will open the best, for instance. When you're selecting only a few, you may say, "I'll take this one, and this, and that." But you're only guessing. The bud that will bloom the most perfectly is the one the center petals of which are most symmetrically arranged. So look at the very center of the bud. Mr. Penn points out, calling attention to two dark red roses to illustrate. One, a perfect bud, the other a "bullhead" or one which is not so well formed.

Why the difference in size, length of steam and price of roses? is another question which puzzles the layman. There are three growths of the rose bush, Mr. Penn explained, pulling a short, thin-stemmed rose from a vase on the bottom shelf in the refrigerator room. This, he said, is the first growth, and these buds are pruned from the bush to throw their nourishment back into the second growth. He pulled a larger, more sturdy stemmed rose from a vase on the second shelf, as a product of the second blooming. The third and last growth is the largest and longest stemmed of all, the lovely reward of this patient pruning, and naturally has to bring a higher price because of the greater time and care which has gone into its production.

Cost of Gardenias

Speaking of prices, many of us have wondered why it is that gardenias are so very expensive in the winter and so very inexpensive in the summer. That, said Mr. Penn with a sigh, is because people want gardenias in the winter when they are difficult to raise, and in the summer during their natural flowering, they have no interest in them. Gardenias sell on the street then for a nickel, and wither for lack of purchasers.

In the winter months it takes eight to ten degrees more heat to grow gardenias than any other flower. Think of the expense that means for the greenhouse owner 24 hours a day, he went on earnestly. Then, too, a plant forced under these unnatural conditions is less strong. For every bud that blossoms, five will fall off. That is why your winter gardenia is more expensive to raise and to purchase than the summer variety, he finished with a conclusiveness that was unquestionable.

Flowers, greenhouse flowers, have a more or less standard price throughout the United States, the slight difference in most cases being due to scarcity or abundance. For instance, Mr. Penn spoke of one occasion when he was in Florida, and noting some particularly beautiful roses in the hotel he inquired as to their price. It was extremely high, he thought. But he understood immediately when he learned that these flowers had been shipped in refrigerator cars from another state. There were no hothouses roses to be had in Florida at that time.

Flowers which are sold at stands and the street at lower prices are, as a rule, flowers which are grown out of doors, and this is particularly true in California where the Japanese growers have extensive out of door gardens.

The difference, therefore, in price and quality between the greenhouse plant and the regular garden variety might well be compared, after Mr. Penn's instructive lesson in flowers, to the difference between the carefully hand-made article and the machine made product.

Towns Isolated by Floods

(Continued from Page 11)

Dam at Gardner was built up approximately 4 inches above the level of the tracks and was still holding. The dam at Baldwinsville has let go.

The Maine Central's Mountain Division between Portland, Maine, and St. Johnsbury, Vt., was blocked by a landslide west of Bartlett. The railroad was attempting to transfer passengers around the area by bus.

River Overflows

At Southbridge, the Quineboag River caused heavy damage in two low-lying sections of the town, and Police Chief Ulric Brault estimated the loss at $200,000.

Water dug gaping holes 20 or 30 feet wide in roadways, tore away foundations of homes, buckled wooden paving blocks in Main Street, which at one time was nearly four feet under water, and forced evacuation of a hundred persons in police boats.

The town was cut off from Connecticut, Worcester and western Massachusetts and selectmen declared a state of emergency, giving police unrestricted permission to spend money.

One of four reservoirs serving the town collapsed but it held little water and caused little additional damage.

The storm set a rainfall record. More than seven inches had fallen and the downpour was continuing.

At Baldwinville, Mass., a dam and two bridges, which withstood the 1936 flood, were carried away. Released water flooded factories and homes.

Residents Warned

Factory whistles were blown and fire engines raced through the streets with sirens screaming to warn residents. No one was injured.

Millers River smashed down a concrete bridge on State Highway 2, once part of the Mohawk Trail. A smaller iron bridge in Memorial Street was carried downstream.

A 450-foot concrete dam at the Bourne Hadley and Fairbanks Company, furniture manufacturers, burst releasing water from a pond a mile and a half long and a quarter-mile wide.

Approximately 400 employees of that firm and four other plants were forced into idleness.

At Keene, N. H., where six inches of rain had fallen since Sept. 17, officials declared conditions were "getting worse."

Portions of more than 25 streets were water-filled. Hundreds of cellars were flooded. Telegraph and telephone service was crippled. No railroad trains could pass through the City because of a washout at Fitzwilliam, N. H. Police held boats in readiness in the event of needed rescues.

In Marlboro, N. H., where the main street was flooded, schools and shops were closed. Fifty families evacuated homes in Peterboro, N. H.

State Highways Closed

State highways in the southwestern portion of the State were closed to travel because of floods and landslides.

Massachusetts State Police reported Stafford Springs, Conn., was completely isolated from Massachusetts. A road on a mountain top two miles out of Brimfield, Mass., was washed out, and Route 19, between Brimfield and Stafford, Conn., was closed. Underpasses in Palmer, Mass., were choked.

The Chicopee River, State Police said, was rising rapidly toward dangerous flood stage. A grist mill bridge in South Barre, Mass., was wrecked and an Ashburnham, Mass., bridge went out.

Boston to New York buses remained at their terminals after receiving reports some highways in Springfield and Worcester, Mass., were under water.

Telegraphic communication was cut off in Springfield, Vt., and Winchendon, Mass.

Two highway bridges collapsed at Gilbertville, Mass., on the Ware River, and at Barre, Mass. Residents of Barre were evacuating their homes.

Flood Level Passed

The Quaboag River at Warren and Brookfield, Mass., passed the 1936 flood level and was still rising.

At Gilbertville, Mass., 20 miles west of Worcester, workmen dynamited a dam down river from the Charles G. Allen Company's metal plant to save the factory from undermining.

A hundred volunteers worked all night in the same community to strengthen a dam across the Ware River.

A state highway between Ware and West Brookfield and another in Ashburnham were under water, and a landslide closed a third between North Brookfield and Ware. Highways 32 and 9 were cut at the latter town when police closed the East Street Bridge, with its floor eight inches under water.

The Nashua River went out of its channel in Fitchburg and Leominster, Mass., flooding lowlands and making a main highway impassable. Other roads were under water. Highways in East Jaffrey, N. H., also were flooded.

Rhode Island on Guard

In Rhode Island, State officials moved to guard the Blackstone and Woonasquatucket Valleys against the possibility of collapsing dams as the Blackstone River flowed three feet above normal level and the Woonasquatucket was two feet above ordinary flow level. Lowlanders in those valleys prepared to move out.

Engineers reinforced Parker's Pond Dam at Gardner, Mass. Near the breaking point was a dam at Monson, where a rising brook already had partly undermined a machine shop.

The rising Connecticut River closed several highways in Western Massachusetts, while in the State of Connecticut, turbulent waters from streams and brooks forced many families to flee their homes and threatened public utilities.

At Bennington, Vt., cellars were flooded by the Wallomsac and several small streams.

Autos swerving from slippery highways into rivers claimed four Canadian youths in Fort Kent, Maine, and a Dedham, Mass., florist a short distance from his home. Also in Maine, two children were killed when run over by automobiles while crossing rain-swept roads.

Canned Fruit Juice Competes Well With Use of Deaeration Process

Resulting largely from recent improvements in canning and refrigeration, the sale of various fruit juices has increased from a moderate amount of grapejuice 10 years ago to more than 19,000,000 cases in 1937—to say nothing of over 13,000,000 cases of tomato juice.

Although many fruit juices yield readily to canning, it is only recently that an orange juice has been available whose flavor approached that of the fresh orange, with which it must compete.

Intensive efforts of several years ago to overcome deterioration in flavor resulted in expensive failures. Apparently, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, this was due to inadequate protection against oxidation and inadequately refrigerated distribution facilities.

Recently, however, vacuum-packed, quick-frozen citrus and other fruit juices have become generally available. Orange, lemon, and grapefruit juices packed in this way are said to be scarcely distinguishable from the juice of fresh fruits.

Fully-ripened, tested fruit is chilled, and then automatically washed and scrubbed. Passing on to mechanical reamers, they are halved and reamed at the rate of 300 a minute. The juice is then strained and deaerated by being subjected to a high vacuum, and delivered to the can-filling machines where it is automatically sealed under vacuum to prevent oxidation. The cans are immediately passed through freezing tubes where the contents are uniformly frozen. Stored at temperatures not exceeding 10 degrees Fahrenheit, the product will keep indefinitely. At household refrigerator temperatures it will remain fresh for a minimum of 24 hours.

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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
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SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:50, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

THE LITTLEST CUSTOMER FOR STEEL!

Junior began to use steel the day he was born. It may be a long time before Junior knows or cares just how important this magic metal is to his general comfort and well-being. But every day of his life, Junior will use steel in one or a hundred-and-one different forms. And he'll also use a lot of other things in which steel has played a big production role. Right now, a steel safety pin is performing heroic service for Junior by clasping his three-cornered pants. Later, as he grows up, steel will keep on serving him in more and more ways. From the tiny spring in his watch and the nails in his shoes to that skyscraper in which he'll work and the giant ocean liner in which he'll travel, steel will be an indispensable part of his daily existence.

This is the "steel age" of America. Buildings with steel skeletons tower up 40—60—80 stories. Sleek trains rush over endless ribbons of rails. Chasms and rivers are spanned with graceful bridges. Plants and factories are filled with machinery. But equally important are steel's smaller, humbler contributions which nevertheless help to make living smoother and more pleasant. Today's homes contain countless comfort-making, labor-saving appliances and utensils. And the steel industry searches unendingly for new ways to make steel a still better servant of mankind.

The world supremacy of our steel industry is a triumph for the American way of doing things. This country is by far the biggest producer of steel because American inventiveness has been able to devise so many practical uses for it in the daily existence of every man, woman and child.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT AMERICA'S STEEL INDUSTRY

The United States produced in 1937 more steel than the next 5 countries **combined.**

America's steel output during 1937 was valued at 3½ billion dollars.

Last year American steel companies spent 10 million dollars for research and 320 million dollars for construction and new equipment.

In 1929 the average steel worker received about 65 cents per hour. In 1938 he was paid over 80 cents per hour.

On the average, American steel companies pay out more money in taxes than they do to stockholders in the form of dividends.

This advertisement is one of a series prepared by The New York Sun to illustrate the contributions of industry to the advancement of America and the social and economic well-being of the American people.

The Sun

280 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	1,900,000
Previous day	1,136,310
1938 volume to date	190,764,323
1937 volume to date	289,198,570

Market Drifts After Brief Spurt To Higher Levels

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—A temporary buying flurry lifted stocks abruptly today on reports the Czech Government had accepted the British-French proposals for dismemberment of Czechoslovakia but the market just as quickly resumed a quiet drift to await official confirmation.

News from Europe continued to exercise the dominant force over speculation in security and commodity markets.

Near the final hour, gains of fractions to around a point ruled in most shares after numerous issues had risen during the forenoon buying spurt to new peaks for this week's recovery move.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares for the full session.

A lull throughout the trading fronts followed advices the formal Czech reply would be forthcoming later in the day. Also an incentive for traders to rest on their oars, brokers said, was the scheduled second conference tomorrow between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Chancellor Hitler.

Holding part of the gains were U. S. Steel, American Can, American Telephone, Chrysler, Boeing, Philip Morris, Union Carbide, Great Northern preferred, New York Central, Loews, Public Service of New Jersey, and American Smelting.

Westinghouse, General Electric, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and American Radiator were among issues which quickly reverted to slightly lower levels.

On the curb, minor gains remained in Electric Bond & Share, Babcock & Wilcox, and Newmont, while American Cyanamid B and American Gas & Electric showed small losses.

The bond market pointed higher all around today with governments, secondary rails and industrials sharing leadership that extended to two points or more in some special cases.

The one dark spot was found in the foreign dollar list where Czechoslovakia Government 8s dropped up to 10 points on word the tiny republic had capitulated to French and British demand to cede part of its territory to Germany. Prague 7½s likewise were weak but other foreign issues were mostly higher.

Gainers in the domestic group included American & Foreign power 5s, Great Northern 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Railway 4s, and International Telephone 4½s. U. S. Governments 2-32 to 16-32 of a point higher at the beginning of the final hour.

Loft's Market Price Doubles as Company Wins Court Battle

NEW YORK (AP)—Common stock of Loft, Inc., more than doubled in value Monday, gaining a net of $2.50 a share in price in the New York Stock Exchange over the Saturday close. The finish was at $4.50 a share. At one time during the day the shares sold as high as $5.12.

Week-end news from Wilmington, Del., that the company had been granted by a court there the right to impress a trust of 91 per cent of the shares of Pepsi-Cola Co., held in the name of Grace Co., and of Charles G. Guth, former president of Loft was responsible for the rise. The decision is subject to appeal.

During the day, Walter S. Mack, Jr., President of Phoenix Securities Corp., announced that his company had taken up an option to buy 300,000 shares of Loft at $1.50 a share (25,000 of this amount had previously been purchased) and an additional 100,000 shares at $2 a share. Phoenix's total indicated book gross profit by the purchase under the market price was more than a million dollars, (figured on the basis of the close).

Allan B. Salinger, secretary of the stockholders protective committee for Loft, Inc., subsequently announced that some stockholders had instructed counsel to apply for an injunction restraining Loft from issuing any of its capital stock to Phoenix in exercise of the options.

Phoenix had obtained the options in a series of transactions in which Phoenix had endorsed and put up collateral for Loft bank loans totaling $400,000, and had in addition loaned Loft another $400,000. Phoenix's obligation on Loft's bank loans was in part secured by a $200,000 property mortgage.

Some of the present amount of Loft's loans outstanding has not been made public.

A Phoenix spokesman said he understood that the proceeds of the stock purchase — approximately $662,500, would be put into Loft's working capital. He could not say whether any of it would be earmarked to reduce Loft's obligations to Phoenix.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with a steady tone as prices rallied from their early low levels. In the absence of any official confirmation that peace plans had been accepted by Czechoslovakia, traders adopted extreme caution before making commitments. British funds finished about ¼ lower and the trans-Atlantic section was irregular with fractional changes in both directions. Industrials remained steady and foreign bonds were irregular with Czech 8 per cent bonds down 15 points.

Paris: Price movements were generally lower in the Bourse today, French rentes declining 5 to 35 centimes. International shares were heavy, Suez Canal losing more than 300 francs, Royal Dutch 50, and Bank of France stock was down 125 francs. Industrials also were easier.

Liverpool: Wheat futures were unsettled and closed 1d higher to ¼d down. The market opened higher, reacted, and rallied again on the tightness of the cash position.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	40	40	Sep 20
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	15	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Sep —
30	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	26¼	26	26¼	Sep 20
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	12	58½	57¼	58⅛	—1⅛
1⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	56	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
1⅞	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 19
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	9	10¼	9	10	+ ⅞
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	9½	9½	9½	+1½
19⅝	15¼	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	18¼	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	5	12¼	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
184	124	Allied Chem & D (8)	6	180¼	178	180	+2
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Sep 19
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	2	11	11	11	Sep 20
12	4½	Allied Stra	36	10½	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	26	49½	47¼	48½	+ ½
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	16½	16	16	Sep 20
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 20
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	16	16	16	Sep 20
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	68¼	67	67	+ ¼
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3¼e)	4	79	76⅛	79	Sep 20
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	18	17¾	17⅜	17½	
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	2	37½	37	37½	+1½
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	97	97	97	+1¼
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Sep 20
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	6	24⅞	23½	24½	+ ⅜
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Sep 17
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chi (.55e)	21	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 14
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	114	114	114	Sep 20
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	5	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+1⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	8	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
20⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅝
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	18	17	18	+1
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	13	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
37⅛	16⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	2	32	32	32	+2
41⅜	19	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+2⅜
17	⅜	Am Rad & St S	70	15⅜	14¾	15¼	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	39	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	5	65	64½	64¾	—1¼
20⅜	15⅛	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	3	17¼	16½	17	+1
18	7⅛	Am Seating	4	16¾	16½	16½	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	37	47⅞	46½	47	+ ⅜
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	129½	129½	129½	Sep 20
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	56	56	56	+ ¼
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	22	27⅜	26	27	+1
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	7	7	7	Sep 19
14	12	Am Stove	2	13	13	13	
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	22	22	22	— ½
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep 20
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	17¾	17¾	Sep 14
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	141¾	140	141¼	+ ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	81½	81	81	+ ½
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	15	84¾	84	84¾	+ ½
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146½	146½	146½	Sep 20
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	9	6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
13½	6	Am Water Wks	30	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	82½	80	82½	Sep 14
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	28	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
38	21	Anaconda	167	34¼	32¾	33⅜	
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	41	41	41	+2
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15	14	15	+1½
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 15
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	24	24	24	Sep 20
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ¾
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	42	42	42	Sep 20
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	43½	42½	42½	+ ½
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	9¾	9½	9½	+ ½
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	5	5¾	5¼	5¾	
5⅝	3	Assd Dry Goods	12	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd Dry 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
71⅝	56	Asso D-G 2pf (5¾k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	22	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	Sep 17
42	22¾	Atch T & S F	32	32⅜	31½	32⅝	— ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	51	50½	50½	— ½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	6	20	19¼	20	+1
8¼	4¾	Atl G & W Indies	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 20
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	9	9	9	Sep 19
27⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅜	22	22⅜	— ⅛
109⅞	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106	106	106	Sep 20
87⅛	55¾	Atlas Corp (1¼e)	5	7⅞	7	7	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	42	42	42	Sep 20
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53½	53½	53½	Sep 20
7	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 20
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	Sep 19
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	13	4	3¾	3⅞	

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	35	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	29	7⅜	7	7⅜	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34	34	34	Sep 20
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	4	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	2	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	29	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¼
17¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	12	15¾	15¼	15¼	Sep 20
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 20
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	97	97	97	Sep 15
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 14
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	3	7½	7½	7½	
33	15¾	Belg N R pf (3.27e)		15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun 28
24¾	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	105	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+ ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
52	26⅝	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	48¾	48½	48½	
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	87	58¼	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
100½	5	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	97	96	96	
29	17⅜	Bigelow-Sanford	1	23	23	23	+1
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	3	17	16¾	16¾	Sep 19
19¼	10¼	Blaw-Knox	25	15¾	15	15	— ½
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	10	23	22⅜	22⅝	+ ½
30⅜	15¾	Bohn Al & Brass	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
36½	16½	Borg-Warner	38	33½	32½	33	
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	23	22½	23	Sep 20
12⅝	5⅝	Bridgeport Brass	21	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (.90e)	87	33⅞	32	33¼	+ ½
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 9
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Sep 17
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	7	7	7	Sep 20
12⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
37	10⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	29	27½	29	Sep 20
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 14
11⅜	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	23	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	7	20	18¾	18¾	—1
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	12	33¼	31¾	32¾	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	24	17⅞	17	17¾	+ ½
3	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	Sep 20
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug 29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	7⅝	7½	7½	Sep 20
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	9	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅜	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	24	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	9	17½	17	17¾	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	19	16¼	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	5	6	6	6	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	32	32	32	Sep 19
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Sep 20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 19
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	12	85	84	84	Sep 20
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1¼e)	16	48	47¼	48	+ ⅝
106¼	100¼	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	+1
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	64	21¾	20¼	21	+ ½
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	91¼	91¼	91¼	Sep 15
23	12½	Celotex Corp	13	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	7	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 16
5¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	5	5	Sep 17
6¾	3½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49⅝	26½	Cerro de Pas (3e)	23	45½	44½	45	+ ½
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	1	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+2⅛
12⅞	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	29	29	27¾	28½	+ ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 3
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Sep 10
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 16
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	3¼	3	3	Sep 14
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 20
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅜
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	3	12½	12	12	Sep 20
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	8	15⅜	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Sep 17
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	Sep 17
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	7	1¼	1	1	Sep 19
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 20
12⅜	6	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 14
19¼	17	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 20
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
77⅝	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	278	72½	70⅝	71¾	+ ⅛
1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	1	9	9	9	— ¼
5½	2	City Stores	1	4	4	4	
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	19	19	19	Sep 17
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅜e)	1	22	22	22	Sep 17
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	5	41	40¾	40¾	
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	5	20	19¾	19½	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅝e)	1	127½	127½	127½	— ½
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	Sep 14
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	13	11¼	10¾	11	+ ¼
17½	7¾	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 17
38⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	14	34	33	33½	+ ½
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	+ ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	3	18	17½	18	+ ½
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	57	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (8)	1	69	69	69	—1
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% fl)	3	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	32	32	32	Sep 20
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	—1
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	10	48½	47½	48¼	+ ¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Sep 15
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	11	51	50	50½	+ ¼
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 15
12¼	5⅜	Comi Solvents	47	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	41	1⅞	1	1	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	10	37	36¾	37	Sep 20
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	49	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	25½	25	25½	+ ½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 14
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	5	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	48	26	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	99½	99½	99½	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	5	8	7¾	8	
6⅜	2⅜	Cons Laundries	1	5¼	5¼	5¾	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	37	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
105⅜	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 16
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅜
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Sep 20
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 10
17½	9¾	Container Corp	12	14½	14	14¼	
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	25	20⅜	19½	20	+ ¾
6	2	Cont Bak B	6	2	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92	92	92	+1½
79	57	Cont Can (1½e)	21	61¾	60½	60½	—1¾
113	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Sep 19
17¼	6	Cont Diam Fib	6	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	⅞	Cont Motors	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	20	29⅞	28¾	29½	
19½	10	Cont Steel	3	16	15¾	16	+1
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	4	66⅞	65½	66⅞	+ ⅜
170½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Sep 14
13¼	2¾	Corp Invt	3	4	3⅞	4	
38⅞	19	Crane Co	48	37⅞	36	36¾	— ⅛
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¾
26⅜	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Sep 19
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 19
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	16	33¼	32	33	+ ⅜
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	34	34	34	Sep 13
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Sep 17
14⅞	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	7	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	18	34	33	33½	+ ⅜
94½	70	Crucible Steel pf	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Sep 9
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
8¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	12	Cudahy Packing	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
56	35	Curtis Pub pf (2½k)	2	47	47	47	+1
6	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	28	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Curtiss-Wright A

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Chain Store Sales Only 2.87 P. C. Under 1937 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While chain stores in August showed a decline in sales thus following the general trend in business, the aggregate was the smallest decrease for any month since last April, according to a statement by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains reported an aggregate August volume of $216,232,821, a decrease of $6,370,720 or 2.87 per cent from the same month a year ago. For the eight months ending August 31 these chains had sales totaling $1,735,614,035. This compares with sales of $1,849,911,612 for August, 1937, a drop of $114,297,577 or 6.2 per cent.

Compare Well With 1936

The 1938 sales, however, compare favorably with August, 1936, when the chains reported sales of $214,462,486 for the month, and $1,647,463,867 for the same eight months period, and again with August, 1935, when the sales were $185,313,102 for the same month, and $1,459,544,243 for the like eight months period.

The poorest comparison (except for the Easter change from March to April this year) of chains with the previous period was in May, when there was an 11.3 per cent decrease for the twenty-five chains first reporting. The showing in August of only a 2.87 per cent decrease represents an improving position since that time.

Various conflicting factors entered into the make-up of the past month's sales volume of the different chain divisions. For one thing, there was an unusual pre-Labor Day dullness which tended to serve as a brake on any increase in sales volume for these groups. Then, too, the excessively hot weather for the early part of August discouraged shoppers, as did the rainy weather in July.

Despite these detriments the chains generally showed a decided improvement in sales volume. Trade activity revealed improvement in the industrial centers, partially due to some increase in employment in certain fields over the previous month. No particular section, however, accounted for the apparent upturn from the preceding July.

Mail Order Gains Best

The mail order division made the best showing with only a drop of 0.32 per cent for August from the same month a year ago.

The variety group was next with only a decline of 2.4 per cent for the past month from the like period last year.

The grocery chains made the poorest showing of any of the groups for last month. They reported a decline of 7.2 per cent from August of the previous year, largely explained by the fact that the decrease in stores from last year of the four grocery companies used in our group was 4.9 per cent.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the twenty-five chains for August and for the eight months arranged in groups:

	August, 1938	August, 1937	Change
Mail order	$73,120,283	$73,143,501	—0.32%
Variety	77,956,722	79,871,076	—2.4
Grocery	50,545,758	54,445,241	—7.2
Drug	7,922,211	8,054,186	—1.65
Shoe	3,269,847	3,456,537	—5.4
Apparel	3,416,000	3,633,000	—6.0
	216,231,821	222,603,541	—2.87%
	8 Months, 1938	8 Months, 1937	Change
Mail order	$582,594,421	$631,719,389	—7.8 %
Variety	604,634,201	639,880,499	—5.5
Grocery	341,774,712	439,001,337	—5.8
Drug	62,524,176	64,223,651	—2.6
Shoe	41,379,269	40,252,701	+2.8
Apparel	31,107,256	34,760,035	—10.5
	1,735,614,035	1,849,911,612	—6.2 %

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Record
Irregular			
Marconi Intl Mar Com for ord eg	2½%	Oct. 18	Sep. 27
Extra			
Minn M & Mfg	40c	Sep. 30	Sep. 26
Gilmore Oil Co	50c	Sep. 28	Sep. 28
Do (Amer Dep Rec)			
Natl Metropolitan Bk (Washing. D. C.)	$6	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Interim			
Amer Tr Co (Charlotte, N C)	$1	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Imp Chem Indus	3/-		
Ind Bank & Trust Co (St Louis)	50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Do	50c	Dec. 23	Dec. 10
R R Emp Corp A	5c	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Do B	5c	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Increased			
Nisg N Bk of Buf	20c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Putnam (Geo) Fd	15c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Sonoco Prod Co	15c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Reduced			
Security Trust & Sav Bk (San Diego)	$2 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 26
Famous Play - Lasky (Can)	15c	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Ind Sec Cp 6% pf 9¾c	Oct. 1	Sep. 13	
Keystone St & W 10c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 13	
New Milford G & Elec Light Co	62½c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Sheaffer Pen	75c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Victor Oil Co	7c	Sep. 22	Sep. 20
Worcester Sub El	75c	Oct. 11	Oct. 5
Accumulated			
Cen P Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Consolidated D G Co 7% pf	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Group Corp 6% pf	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Iowa Elec L & P Co 7% pf A	$7.50c	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Do 6½% pf B	$1.62½c	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Do 6% pf C	75c	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Silverwd Dairies Ltd cum pfc pf	20c	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Liquidating			
Lupton Real Es	$9.50	Sep. 30	Sep. 28
Pacific Sp T Co	$7	Sep. 16	Sep. 15
Stock			
Fn Morris & Co	50%	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Regular			
Am Bus Credit Crp	10c Q	Oct. 5	Sep. 20
Am Hardware Crp	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Amer Trust Co (Charlotte, N. C.)	$2 Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 30
Atlantic Ct (Atlanta, Ga) 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Atlas Thrift Plan Crp 7% pf	17½c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Attleboro Gas Light Corp	$2 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Bk of Com & Savings (Wash, D C)	$2.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Boston Acceptance Co, Inc. 7% pf	17½c Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 17
Boston Herald-Traveler Corp	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 24
Brit Col Tel Co, 6% 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do 6% 2d pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Burchard (F) Mfg Co	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Canada Life Assur Co (Toronto, Ont)	$5 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 30
Citizens Commercial Tr & Sav Bk (Pasadena, Calif)	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 28
Citizens Water Co Wash, Pa) 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Davenport Hos Mls	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 23
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 23
Del Trust Co (Wilm, Del)	$1.50 Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Dom Fd & Sil, Ltd	40c	Oct. 1	Sept. 30
Eastern Tr & Bk Co (Bangor, Me)	$4.20 S	Oct. 1	Sept. 24
Elder Mfg Co, 6% 1st pf	$2 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Essex Trust Co (Lynn, Mass)	$2.50 Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Fiberboard Prod, Inc, 6% pr pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Gen Mach Corp	15c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do conv pf	$1.12½ Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Gen Tr Co of Canada (Mont) 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Glen Alden Cl Co	12½c	Oct. 20	Oct. 5
Great Lakes Power pf "A"	$1.75 Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Greenwich W & G System 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Hatfield-Campbell Ck Coal Co 5% pr pf	15c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Hilton-Davis Ch Co	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do $1.50 pf	37½c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Home Tel & Tel (Ft Way, Ind)	87½c Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 26
Johnson Serv Co	25c Q	Sept. 20	Sept. 19
Kaufmann D Strs	25c	Oct. 28	Oct. 10
Knapp Monarch Co 2.50 pf	62½ Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Lib Loan Corp, A	30c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do B	30c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Merch Natl Bk (Indianapolis, Ind)	$2 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Mersh Natl Bk (Mobile, Ala)	60c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Missouri P & L Co $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Montreal L. H. & P. Cons	37c Q	Oct. 31	Sep. 30
Montreal Teleg Co	68c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Natl Fire Ins	50c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
N J Water Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
No Amer Fin Corp, A	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 80c cum pr pf	20c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc., 6.50 "1" conv pf	$1.62½ Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 20
Oahu Sug Co, Ltd	10c M	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Orange & Rock Elec Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 25
Do 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 25
Peaslee-Gaulbert	12½c	Sept. 29	Sept. 22
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 22
Peoria Water Works 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Plainfield Union Wat Co	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 24
Prudential Investing Corp	4c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Ray-O-Vac Co	30c	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Do 6% pf	50c Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Rhode Isl Pr Co	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Richmond W W Corp 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Sabin Robbins Pap	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 24
Sayers-Scoville Co	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Security Storage	$1.25 Q	Oct. 10	Oct. 1
Smyth Mfg Co ($25)	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
So Calif G 6% pf	37½c Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do 7% pf	37½c Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
So Berkshire P & E	60c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Stearns & Co (F)	25c	Sept. 30	Sept. 23
Do pf	$1.25 Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 23
Taunton Gas Light	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Texas El S 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Tip-Top Tailors Ltd	15c Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Trico Prod Corp 62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 20	
Travel Ins (Hartf'd)	$4 Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 19
Twin Disc Clutch	50c	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Union Trust (Pittsburgh)	$50	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Utah-I Sug pf A	15c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
West Hartford Trust Co (Conn)	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Westmoreland Water Co 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Wiesbold Stores Inc 6 pf	75c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Do $3 pr pf	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Worcester Salt Co	50c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-'40 June	105.11	105.11	105.11
13 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	107.4	107.4	107.4
100 3¼s '47	107.12	107.12	107.12
100 3¼s '47-'43	109.14	109.12	109.14
1 3¼s '45-'43	109.2	108.12	109.14
1 3¼s '46-'44 reg	108.28	108.28	108.28
1 4s '54-'44	113.13	113.13	113.13
6 3s '48-'46	107.10	107.6	107.10
1 3½s '49-'46	108	108	108
16 4¼s '52-'47	118	118	118
2 2½s '53-'49	101.18	101.2	101.18
35 2½s '52 '50	101.17	101.2	101.17
3 2⅞s '60-'55	103.18	103.4	103.18
3 2¾s '59 '56	102.12	102.6	102.12
21 2¾s '63-'58	101.25	101.6	101.24

Home Owners' Loan

7 2¾s '49-'39	102.18	102.13	102.18
5 2¼s '44-'42	103.19	103.19	103.19
1 3s '52-'44	105.13	105.13	105.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
7 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
1 Alleghany 5s '44	65	65	65
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	23	23	23
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90	90	90
16 Allis Chalm 4s '52	111¼	110½	111¼
51 Am & For P 5'2030	51	49	51
15 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅞	102½	102½
5 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	113	113
21 Am T & T 3¼s '66	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
11 Am T & T 3¼ '61	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
11 Am T Fdr cv '50	106	106	106
43 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105½	105½
12 Arm Del 4s '57	96	95⅛	96
5 Arm Del 4s '5	96	96	96
1 AT&SF 4s '95	103⅞	103⅛	103⅞
4 AT&SF aj 4s'95	89½	89¼	89¼
62 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90½	89½	89½
3 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	104	104	104
13 A C Line 1st 4s '52	83¼	82½	83¼
3 ACL cit 4s '52	57½	57½	57½
1 A C Line 4½s'64	65	65	65
6 A C Line 5s '45	77½	77½	77½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	30	30	30
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	28½	28½	28½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
5 B&O rfg 6s'95	18	17¾	18
10 B&O 1s ref 4s '48	43½	42¾	42¾
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	17½	17⅛	17⅛
4 B&O 5s '96 F	17¾	17⅛	17⅛
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
28 B&O cv 4½s '60	14⅛	13½	13⅝
14 B&O 4s '48	42⅞	42	42⅞
1 B&O 5s S W '50	32½	31	32½
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117	117	117
27 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	103½	103¾
61 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞
45 Beth Stl 3½s'52	94¼	94	94¼
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	27⅜	27¼	27¼
1 Boston&Me 5s'55	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 Bkly Edis 5s 2035	105½	105½	105½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	58½	58½	58½
5 Bkly Un El1st 50 '50	73¼	71¾	73¼
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105¼	105	105
1 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	28	27½	27½
10 Bur C R&No 5s '34	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118	118	118
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'46	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113½	113½	113½
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	121½	121½	121½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	94	94	94
6 Can Pac 4s perp	77¾	77	77¾
7 Caro C&O 6s '52	105½	105½	105½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	8½	8½	8½
1 Cen Ga Midland 5s '47	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	49	49½
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69½	69	69⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	25½	25½	25½
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Champion P&P 4¾s '50	99	99	99
2 C&O 4½s '92	117	117	117
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	93⅝	92	92
8 Chi&Alton 3s '49	15½	15	15
25 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90⅛	90⅛	90⅜
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101¼	100⅞	101¼
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92½	92⅛	92½
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	13	13	13
8 Chic G W 5s 4s '59	18½	18¼	18½
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8½	8¼	8¼
33 CMS&P aj 5s 2000	23½	23½	23½
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	22	22	22
2 Chi & N W 4s '87	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
8 C R I & P 4s '88	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	38	38	38
1 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	101	101	101
11 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	88¼	88¼	88¼
20 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2 Childs Co 5s '43	68	68	68
5 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	106½	106½	106½
1 CCC & St L 4½s '77	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	81½	80¾	81⅛
2 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	75	75	75
1 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	69	69	69
53 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	101⅛	101	101
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102½	102½	102½
6 Com'l In Tr 3½s'51	104⅝	104½	104½
22 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	107¾	107¾	107¾
40 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	103¾	103⅞	103¾
7 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	106½	106½	106½
545 Cmwlth E cv3½'58wi	103¾	102⅜	103½
71 Con Edis 3½s'48	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
37 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104⅝	104½	104½
29 Con Edis 3½s'58	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
2 Con Edis 3½s'56	102⅞	102½	102½
49 Con Oil 3½s'51	103	101⅞	102½
4 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s'66	103⅜	103	103⅜
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	36½	36½	38½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	108½	108½	108½
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	50	49	50
1 D & R G 4½s'36	12	12	12
12 D & R G 4s'36	11⅜	11	11
2 D & R G West 5s '55	5	5	5
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113	113
3 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Det Ed 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
6 Dul Missabe & I 3½'62	101¼	101	101¼
6 Duquesne Lt 3s '65	109½	109⅛	109⅛
3 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106½	106	106½
2 El Paso NatGas4½s'51	105⅝	105½	105½
28 Erie rfg 5s '67	12	11	12
30 Erie rfg 5s '75	12	11	12
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20	19	20
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	13½	13½	13½
8 Erie & Jer 6s '55	41¼	41¼	41¼
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	104	103⅝	103⅝
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
14 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
46 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	105⅜	105½	105⅜
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	53⅜	52½	53⅜
6 Goodrich 6s '45	97½	97¼	97½
16 Good T&R 5s '57	104⅜	104⅛	104¼
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	92¼	92¼	92¼
30 Gt Nor 4s '46 C	88¾	87¾	88¾
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	81	80½	81
76 Gulf St Util 4s '66	105	104½	105
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	28½	28½	28½
9 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	50	49	50
7 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14¼	13⅞	14⅛
1 Ill Bell T 3½s '70 B	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	42¼	42⅛	42¼
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47½	47½	47½
28 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	36½	35½	35½
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	38	38	38
1 Inland Stl 3½s'70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	53½	53½	53½
6 Interlake Iron 4s'47	85	84	85
28 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	74	75½
5 Int Paper 6s '55	83	83	83
55 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100	100	100
18 Int T&T 4½s'52	62	61¾	62
20 Int T&T 5s '55	66	64¾	66
4 JamesF&Clea 4s'59	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	26½	26½	26½
1 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	21	21	21
1 K C South 5s '50	66¼	64¾	66¼
5 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104	104	104
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	102	102	102
5 Koppers Co 4s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Lautaro Nit inc'75	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Leh Val Coal 5s'74	28	28	28
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19	18	19
53 Leh Val 4½s' 2003	18½	17½	18
44 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18	17	18
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	17⅜	16⅜	17¼
5 Lig & Z 5½s'63	110	110	110
5 Liquid Carb 4s'47	109	109	109
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
41 LouåN 4½s 2003	86	86	86
19 Louis & N unl 4s'40	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4 Louå&N Atl K&C 4s'55	100	99½	100
2 Manati Sug 4s'57	28	28	28
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	26½	26¼	26½
12 Market St Ry 7s '40	82¾	80	82¾
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106	106	106
17 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45	102½	102½	102½
2 MetWSideECh 4s'38	6	6	6
3 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	13	13	13
1 MilElRe&L 5s '61 B	103	103	103
3 Mil Spr&P 5s '71	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 MilSpartaNW 4s '47	15	15	15
5 M & St L 4s '49	2	2	2
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	7	7
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	37½	37	37
17 M-K-Tex 5s '67	16⅜	16	16⅜
4 M-K Tex 4s '62B	31¼	30¾	30¾
4 Mo Pac 5½s'49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
49 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17	17½
17 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17½	17½	17½
28 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	16½	17
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	4¾	4¾
2 Mob & O Montg 5s '47	17¼	17¼	17¼
20 Mob & O 5s '38	26½	25¼	26
14 Mob & O 4½s '77	23½	22⅞	23½
4 Mon W Pa PS 4½s '60	106½	106½	106½
1 Mon W Pa PS 5s '55	97½	97½	97½
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93½	92¾	93
36 Mt St T & T 3¼s '68	102½	102¼	102⅜
3 Nassau El 4s '51	30	29½	30
42 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	102¾	101⅞	102½
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NatGypsum 4½s'50	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 NtRyMex 4½s'57asd	1	1	1
11 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	98¾	98¼	98¾
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55½	54	55
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51½	50½	51
3 NYC 3¾s '46	68½	68½	68½
5 NYC 3¼s '52	62 z	61½	61½
17 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	51½	50¼	51½
7 NYC&HR 3½s'97	80½	79	80½
62 NY Chi & StL 6s'38	53	49	52¼
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	37	36½	36½
33 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	35¼	34½	35¼
3 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	61	61	61
5 NY Conn 4½s '53	102⅜	102	102
56 NY Dock Co 4s '51	56	55½	55½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8½	8	8
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	8½	8½	8½
28 NY Tel 4½s'39	104	103⅞	104
3 NY Tel 3¼s '67	107¼	107⅛	107¼
1 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	107½	107½	107½
1 NL&O Pow 5s'55 A	108½	108½	108½
5 Norf & W 4s '96	117⅛	116¾	116¾
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅜	104⅛	104¼
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s'62	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101½	102	102
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	64½	64½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52½	52½
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	80¼	80¼	80¼
15 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	104	104
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
26 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99½	99¼	99½
1 Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	104	104	104
1 Ore RR&Nav 4s'46	104	104	104
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	72	72	72
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	103¼	103	103¼
6 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
20 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	109¼	109	109
19 Para Pict 6s '55	90	89¼	89¼
2 Pen Co 4s '63	91	91	91
35 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	115	115	115
23 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	95	94	94
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	80	80	80
183 Phillips Pet 3s'48	108	107	107¼
1 PGC & E 4½s'40 A	104¼	104¼	104⅓
22 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	57½	57	57½
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	43½	43½	43½
107 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	17¼	16⅝	16½
1 Purity Bak 5s'48	96	96	96
6 Readg 4½s'97 A	70	69	70
2 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	101	101	101
15 Repub Stl 4½s'61	87½	87¼	87½
16 Repub Stl 4½s'56	87¾	86	87¾
6 Richfield Oil 4s'52	103½

Commerce and Finance

World Industrial Output Expansion Awaits End of War Scares

Business and Industry

O'Mahoney Tells Why Corporate Licenses Needed

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., (AP)—Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) told a convention of insurance men that Federal licensing of corporations is needed because some states have permitted businesses to "write their own ticket" in obtaining charters.

Senator O'Mahoney outlined to the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters the aims of the Special Monopoly Committee of which he is chairman.

The Government committee, seeking a solution of the monopoly problem, has asked and is receiving the co-operation of business, the speaker said.

One of the greatest problems confronting the group has sprung from the failure of corporate law to keep abreast of business developments, Mr. O'Mahoney said. With Senator Borah (R-Idaho), he is joint author of a Federal Corporation Licensing Bill introduced in the last Congress.

"I don't have to recite to this audience a list of the devices for the manipulation of capital and property and the control of vast corporate assets which are permitted by some states," Senator O'Mahoney declared. "We have had personal power in the formation of corporations by financiers and promoters and personal power in the regulation of business by statesmen and politicians.

"To cure the abuses of arbitrary private control of business, we have been setting up a system of Government regulation that could readily lead to the sort of arbitrary Government control of which we see so much in Europe."

Reciting the percentages of insurance company holdings in Government, state and municipal bonds, Mr. O'Mahoney told the insurance underwriters that they had a huge stake in any plan which could establish a "workable pact" between business and government."

Trustees Take Stock Dividend Tax Case To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The constitutionality of a Massachusetts statute imposing a tax on the receipt of stock dividends has been challenged in a case pending before the Supreme Court for decision during the term beginning in October.

Virgil C. Brink, of Watertown, Mass., and George M. Thompson, Milton, Mass., appealed from a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court sustaining such a levy against them.

They argued they received no income and obtained "nothing of value as a result of the stock dividend which they did not fully possess prior thereto."

Messrs. Brink and Thompson held as trustees 1,582 shares of stock of the Thompson Wire Company, a Massachusetts corporation. Each share had a par value of $100 on November 29, 1933, the corporation's board of directors declared a dividend of 200 per cent on its stock, payable in new stock of the corporation at the rate of two shares for each share outstanding.

Massachusetts officials ruled that the trustees had received $316,400 income as a result, on which an $18,984 assessment was made at the rate of 6 per cent.

Report Shows 20 Bank Receiverships Completed in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Twenty bank receiverships were completed in August, including three in New York State and one in New Jersey, according to Marshall R. Diggs, Acting Controller of the Currency.

Depositors and other creditors of Elmhurst National Bank, Elmhurst, N. Y., he made known, received $799,965, representing 92 per cent of total liabilities, and unsecured depositors received dividends aggregating 92.95 per cent of claims proved.

Depositors and other creditors of First National Bank, Franklin, N. Y., received $534,231, or 96.69 per cent of total liabilities, and unsecured depositors received dividends of 94.7 per cent of claims proved.

Depositors and other creditors of Manufacturers National Bank, Mechanicsville, N. Y., received $2,599,029, or 83.22 per cent of liabilities, and unsecured depositors received dividends of 79.6 per cent of claims proved.

Depositors and other creditors of Point Pleasant Beach National Bank and Trust Company, Point Pleasant Beach, N. J., received $431,130, or 88.30 per cent of total liabilities; established and unsecured depositors received dividends of 59.7 per cent of claims proved.

Tolerance on Lead Spray For Apples Is Increased

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace, acting at the request of apple growers, raised the permitted tolerance on lead spray to .025 grain per pound of fruit.

Heretofore the quantity of lead residue permitted on fruits shipped interstate was .018. Tolerances for arsenic and fluorine residue remain unchanged at .01 grain per pound.

Apple growers and handlers had complained that the lower tolerance necessitated such washing and scrubbing of apples that the fruit's keeping quality was damaged.

The more liberal tolerance figure resulted from experiments conducted by the Public Health Service under a special appropriation.

International Management Congress Speakers

By a Staff Photographer, Bachrach, Keystone

(Left) Robert J. Watt, Administrative assistant to William Green, President of American Federation of Labor, and Delegate to the International Labor Office; (middle) Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; (right) William Allen White, Editor of the Emporia Gazette, Emporia, Kansas.

White Lays Some of Current Ills to Both Capital and Labor; Watt Upholds Labor's Objectives; Compton Lauds Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Is technical progress of a nation best promoted under the freedom of democracy or under centralized management of dictatorships?

This question was argued at the Seventh International Management Congress here today by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and George Seebauer, president of the German Board of Efficiency.

The debate followed a discussion of labor-capital-consumer relationships last night participated in by William Allen White, Emporia Gazette Editor; Robert J. Watt, American workers' delegate to the International Labor Office; Lewis H. Brown, president, Johns-Manville Corporation; and R. Lloyd Roberts, chief labor officer, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of London.

Lauds Democracy

Dr. Compton took the position at today's general session that economic prosperity and fundamental happiness is greater in the nations of the world where democracy has been a "spontaneous development from within."

The most significant technological advances, he held, "have not come out of direct efforts to make them, but as unexpected by-products of scientific work undertaken for quite other objectives—usually for the satisfaction of scientific curiosity.

"Organized, directed effort," he declared, "is very effective in perfecting the details of a product or its production, but not in its initial discovery. Really epoch-making discoveries are relatively unpredictable in advance."

Pointing out that "our brethren in some countries are putting their faith in the highly centralized management of dictatorships" and that "we in America have put our faith in a form of government definitely designed to serve and not to manage the citizens and to give maximum opportunity for free initiative and free expressions," the M. I. T. president said the situation "offers a great opportunity to watch the results of the two sharply contrasting theories of management as an experiment on a colossal scale."

German Objectives

Germany's dictatorship, Mr. Seebaur told the congress, is based on a desire to keep the "nation's most valuable asset," the intellectual and manual working power of its people, "from laying dormant due to unemployment."

In his country, he explained, labor-saving devices will only be introduced where it is certain that the labor released is definitely needed elsewhere.

"A country which possesses natural rubber in abundance," Mr. Seebauer continued, "does not need to produce the synthetic article. A country rich in ores does not need to work up low-grade material."

The worker, confident of his future, he held, will move toward improved living conditions, increased efficiency and greater production.

Sharply criticizing both capital and labor in this country, Mr. White told the management experts last night that the "middle class" is the real owner of American industry and that prosperity can only come with a proper appreciation of what it thinks and desires.

"If a dozen or 20 years ago you, Mr. Capitalist, had used the social sense of the average man in the street, this problem of unemployment and old-age pensions would not be handing to your arch-enemies an organized subsidized class conscious proletariat which can be voted to your destruction," he declared.

Hits Both Capital, Labor

"What you got when you silenced the voice of the American consuming public demanding justice was the CIO and the labor racketeers, and the sit-down strike encouraged by the smiling and distinguished gentleman who holds the ace card in the political game."

The Kansas editor was equally sharp in his criticism of labor and its political activities. "When labor en masse plunks its vote for its own party, then the spirit of party loyalty begins to obscure labor's objectives—high wages, short hours, decent shop conditions," he declared. Thus class-conscious labor leaders become more interested in their party welfare than in the fundamental objectives of labor unions.

"Without the support of the American people," he concluded, "neither capital nor labor can thrive and prosper in this country. Progress will mark time until industry comes to its senses."

Speaking for labor, Mr. Watt said that American labor wants to be recognized as "the partner of capital in production, as the customer of capital in distribution, as the majority voice in the political democracy, and as the substantial center of our community life."

"Labor believes that the time has come when the self-appointed leaders of commercial, industrial, political and social life must be reminded that the influence they wield is valid only to the extent that it serves the public well," Mr. Watt said.

During the last 30 years "under the continuously exerted pressure of change in this and other countries, and with new widespread ownership of business by millions of shareholders, there has been developing an entirely new type of business executive who is a professional manager, not an owner," Mr. Brown declared. He urged management to be alert to its own shortcomings, to the need for improvement and to new requirements of society.

Britain for Self-Discipline

Great Britain's fundamental philosophy of employer-employee relationships is founded on the belief that "self-discipline in industry through voluntary trial and error is a greater national asset in the long run than is rectitude imposed by decree," Mr. Roberts told the session.

Meanwhile, daily technical sessions continued on the subjects of administration, production, distribution, personnel, agriculture and home management.

Former Gov. William T. Gardiner, of Maine, presiding at the administration session agreed with an assertion of E. S. Byng, of England, Vice-Chairman of Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., that administrators of public bodies should remember that private business must earn every dollar expended by Government.

In a discussion of distribution, Henry G. Weaver, director of customer research of General Motors Corporation, said that automobile sales could be increased to 5,000,000 yearly, if the population of such cities as New York were spread over areas comparable to the state of Iowa.

At a session on production problems, only two out of 150 favored a bill to establish a Government scientific research commission empowered to approve all scientific research plans and projects.

Money-making for the overwhelming majority of women, does not pay, Mrs. Ralph Borsodi, of Suffern, N. Y., told the forum of home management experts.

"I am convinced," she said, "that the decision by many women that they could be of greater economic value to their families in business than they could while performing home-making tasks, is based on an economic fallacy, a fallacy that has been overlooked in the fight for equality with men."

"Automobile manufacturers know what to do instantly when the springs of their cars do not hold up. But there is breakage going on all the time in the social structure and business men don't know it, Prof. Philip Cabot, of Harvard University told the Administration section.

Sears, Roebuck Places $40,000,000 Orders to Launch Big Fall Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co. placed orders for $40,000,000 in merchandise with most of the firm's 9,361 manufacturing sources in preparation for the celebration of its fifty-second anniversary sale which began Sept. 15, according to a report by R. J. Milne, manager of the local Sears stores.

The sale was inaugurated to release pent up buying power and thereby launch a big fall season throughout the country. "We believe," said Mr. Milne, "that the fifty-second anniversary will be the greatest Sears has ever had. All signs point to a steady healthy revivol of business. Our part is bound to have its effect in starting factory wheels spinning again, but, more important, it launches a trend which, multiplied by scores of other influences, are certain to mean more employment and more buying power."

The 490 retail stores of the company, located in 440 cities, regularly employ about 26,000 persons, and 10,000 extra sales people were added for the anniversary sale.

Canadian Exports To U. S. Decline

OTTAWA (CP)—Domestic exports to the United States in August totaled $39,601,895, compared with $44,122,020 in August, 1937, and the export of principal commodities affected by the United States-Canada trade agreement totaled $18,012,404 against $22,838,977, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Principal commodities exported under the agreement in August were as follows with the 1937 figures in brackets: Maple sugar $193,642 ($112,469), whisky $492,766 ($1,286,236); dairy cattle $42,597 ($27,460), beef cattle $338,683 ($2,370,593), horses $22,004 (64,095), fresh lobsters $148,735 (151,800), whitefish $112412 ($134,858), muskrat skins $122,189 ($19,597), cheese $23,398 ($79,477), logs $182,410 ($85,938), softwood planks and boards $1,080,436 ($1,173,846), pulpwood $1,828,740 ($1,819,717), shingles $757,194 ($619,774), wood pulp $2,384,805 (2,821,643), newsprint $8,133,637 ($8,781,758), asbestos $228,766 ($453,448), nickel in matte or spoiss $185,454 ($168,696).

Colorado Fuel & Iron

DENVER, (AP)—The Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation and its subsidiaries reported a net loss of $829,362 for the fiscal year ended June 30 as compared with net earnings of $1,207,849 for the preceding fiscal year. The corporation's steel plant at Pueblo operated at 38.3 per cent of its steel ingot capacity as compared with 69.6 per cent in the preceding year.

Hudson Knitting Mill Plans Big Expansion Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Hudson Silk Knitting Company will invest more than $1,000,000 in new buildings and equipment at its plant in Oakhurst, and will thus increase production in the Hudson plants there and on North Brevard Street by approximately one third, it was learned.

This investment will include erection of two new buildings and equipping one as a silk-throwing plant and the other with 54 Reading Full-Fashioned knitting machines for the manufacture of a very fine gauge of women's hose.

While F. Seifart and M. E. Pierson, officials of the company, declined to state for publication the total cost of the expansion program, they said the full-fashioned machines cost more than $20,000 each, and thus these will account for expenditure of more than $1,000,000.

While it is hoped to have the buildings completed early in November, it will be the middle of next year before all machinery can be installed and in operation. When the new equipment is in use, the production of this company on North Brevard Street will be increased from 15,000 dozen pairs of hose a week to 20,000 dozen, Mr. Seifart said.

Decline in New Freight Cars on Order in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—New freight cars on order by Class I railroads on Sept. 1 totaled 8,892, according to an announcement by the Association of American Railroads. On the corresponding date in 1937 there were 31,419 on order, and on Sept. 1, 1936, there were 22,354. New freight cars on order on Aug. 1, this year, totaled 10,234.

New steam locomotives on order Sept. 1 totaled 14 compared with 252 on Sept. 1, last year, and 43 on the like date two years ago. The railroads had 26 new steam locomotives on order on Aug. 1, this year. New electric and Diesel locomotives on order on Sept. 1 totaled 26 compared with 37 on Sept. 1, 1937, and 17 on Sept. 1, 1936. The railroads on Aug. 1, this year, had 23 new electric and Diesel locomotives on order.

World Industrial Output for July Gains Moderately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was a moderate increase in world industrial production during July, according to a recent statistical study by the National Industrial Conference Board. Improvement was found to have occurred in the United States, Germany, Canada and Holland. Losses were reported in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries.

"Composite indexes of foreign industrial production indicate that the sharp contraction that commenced in December, 1937, was at least temporarily checked in May and June," says the review. "The rise since then, however, has been negligible," says the study, "and it is generally believed that, aside from the increased industrial activity which might result from war preparations, material improvement is unlikely until the danger of an international conflagration subsides.

"The depression abroad has been much less severe than that experienced in the United States. While the domestic outlook has improved materially in recent months, however, conditions in many foreign countries have steadily deteriorated.

"British business activity receded during July, with steel ingot production falling off sharply. Stocks of raw materials and finished goods have been appreciably reduced in recent months, according to The Economist.

"Although an increase in orders is expected in the autumn, as yet there are few indications of such a movement. Export business has not improved. Rearmament expenditures have increased, but there has been a decline in new capital invested in private enterprise. The metal industries, construction and the textile industry are showing decreased activity.

"Reports from a number of leading industries in France indicate a decline in production. Premier Daladier has made the following proposals in an effort to avert a crisis: (1) modification of the 40-hour week so as to permit overtime at rates which would not exceed regular pay by more than 10 per cent; (2) improvement of industrial equipment, and (3) reduction of taxation to permit greater profits.

"The gold value of world trade, seasonally adjusted, showed no change in 76 countries for June as compared with May. World prices of leading raw materials and foodstuffs advanced 5.4 per cent during July, with all major commodities except tea and wheat sharing in the rise. Rubber prices showed a marked gain.

"Common stock prices on 10 leading exchanges registered a 4 per cent loss from the beginning of August to Sept. 10. The dollar continued to advance sharply in terms of the leading foreign currencies. The French franc, the Netherlands guilder and the Japanese yen recorded new lows for the year. The pound sterling fell to the lowest level since April, 1935."

Columbia Gas May Sell Panhandle Pipe Line Company Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, it was reported in financial circles, is considering divesting itself of its controlling interest in Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company.

Edward Reynolds, President of the utility system, said, "We have no statement on the subject," but in other quarters it was reported that an investment banking syndicate headed by Glore, Forgan & Company has offered approximately $12,000,000 to Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corporation, a subsidiary, for its 404,000-share interest in Panhandle Eastern.

Public distribution of the pipe line company's stock is contemplated by the syndicate, it was said.

Relinquishment of the utility system's control would dovetail into its plans for integration of its power properties pursuant to Section 11-B of the Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. It would also mark an end of the feud between Columbia Oil & Gasoline and Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company over operation of Panhandle Eastern. At present, Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line owns 324,326 shares of Panhandle's common and has an option on 80,000 more. If Columbia Oil & Gasoline's shares were distributed publicly, after this option is exercised, Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line would have control of Panhandle Eastern.

Canadian Gold Production Continues to Show Gains

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's gold production continues to increase. Figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show 420,778 ounces were produced in July, 390,693 in June, and 347,716 in July, 1937. During the first seven months of 1938 production totaled 2,638,946 ounces against 2,323,704 in the same period last year.

Ontario's output totaled 259,210 ounces compared with 237,120 in June while Quebec's production advanced to 71,535 from the June total of 64,413.

Cleveland Survey Shows Sales Scope $67,000,000

CLEVELAND (AP)—Questionnaires circulated to 59,000 Clevelanders in all income brackets show potential sales of $67,000,000 in this metropolitan area between now and Jan. 1, 1939, a committee representing the "Cleveland Plan" announced.

Findings compiled from the questionnaires were presented to a meeting of 8,500 salesmen by the committee, which under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations is seeking to stimulate business here under the slogan "buying means jobs."

Growing Tax Burden Pictured As Deterrent to Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Declaring that taxes must be held down to a level at which they will not interfere seriously with business if the country is to have a return of general prosperity, The Lamp, official publication of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, states in its current issue that while the Government renders essential services, it is not a producer and is not expected to be one and that without private business there would soon be no public business.

"Since taxes are operating expenses entering into the costs of goods, we are all taxpayers," The Lamp says, "even though millions of us never draw a check to the order of the collector. And we are all concerned with keeping taxes down to the minimum necessary to pay those essential services of government.

"There is plenty of evidence that great numbers of people see no reason for defending American business against influences that pile obstacles on its road of progress. These people get no dividends directly, hence they feel that they have no personal stake in the success of a railroad, a harvesting machinery plant or a cottonseed oil-mill.

Everyone Shares in Losses

"As a matter of fact, the difference in interest between the stockholder-president of a corporation and a non-stockholder plumber or housewife a thousand miles away is only one of degree. For so liquid is the flow of commerce involving the distribution of goods and dollars, that it is literally true that when a fire destroys a factory in Long Island City a bill for his prorata share of the loss is on its way to some one in every community on which that plant drew for supplies.

"If a $10,000,000 ship piles up on a reef in the Pacific Ocean, a grower of fruit in California, a producer of oil in Texas, a manufacturer of kitchen utensils in Ohio, and so on down through the list of thousands of callings, is instantly the poorer by pennies or dollars. And as he suffers this direct or indirect loss, he passes it along to all those whom he hires himself or to others who produce the goods which he consumes.

"On the first day of July there were on the company's stock records 125,292 names. The number of actual owners was far in excess of this total, for the reason that large blocks of stock are held by trustees for the account of subscribers or beneficiaries.

The Real Owners Benefit

"Of the registered shareholders on the same date, 1,082 were stock brokers carrying a total of nearly 4,000,000 shares. The brokers own little of that stock themselves. It belongs to thousands of investors who have not had it transferred to their own names. Another 250,000 shares were held by banks and trust companies, but the real ownership is in the hands of their customers or stockholders. There are 1,536 corporations which have a total of 3,228,000 shares.

"Here again final ownership is not in the corporation or company, but in the hands of men and women who are shareholders in these concerns, for they own the equity in the assets. There were 800 institutions holding 1,705,000 shares, the dividends from which go toward the support of students, patients, the aged and infirm. Estates and trustees to the number of 9,196 held 3,578,000 shares of stock. Here again the real owners are many times that number of heirs or wards.

"Women are large owners of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.). In July, 52,384 women held an aggregate of 5,250,000 shares of stock. Their stake in the success of the business is quoted on the Stock Exchange at some $300,000,000. Their holdings compare with 8,273,000 shares registered in the names of 60,022 men.

Dividends Stimulate Trade

"Such widespread distribution of ownership results in an immediate stimulation of business in thousands of localities on receipt of the semi-annual dividends. These checks go to every State in the union and the District of Columbia. The checks go into banks, the money is loaned to business or checked out for purchases.

"A reduction in the dividend spells a marked contraction in buying; an increase, a corresponding spurt. Conceivably, 10 or 20 times the number of shareholders, though they are not aware of it, are directly dependent to a degree upon the regular receipt of Jersey dividends.

"For each dollar of dividend money distributed last year in the United States this company paid to its own employees $1.48. For each dollar of dividends the company paid to various tax collectors, including gasoline taxes, $1.55. The company paid, moreover, for crude oil, steel, rent, transportation, and thousands of other items many millions of dollars more.

"Multiply the effect of such a distribution by the number of business institutions which are spending every hour of the day for raw materials and labor, paying taxes or dividends, and you get a realization of the depth of truth in the very simple saying, 'What helps business helps you.'"

Export Excess Hits 17-Year Record In First Half of Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States reported that a big increase in exports of agricultural products was the "distinguishing feature" of American foreign trade during the first six months of this year.

Exports of crude foodstuffs, it said, rose from $23,378,000 in the first half of 1937 to a total of $152,090,000 this year, an increase of 550 per cent.

"Agricultural exports were the the mainstay of our commerce" it said, "Whereas a year ago, industrial exports were the main source of strength."

For the same periods, total exports gained from $1,536,000,000 to $1,592,000,000 an increase of 3.6 per cent. While imports fell by 41.8 per cent, from $1,621,794,000 to $943,315,000. Of the latter factor, the chamber said:

"This is due not alone to our own business recession during the first half of 1937, but to the disturbed political conditions which have injected uncertainty into many normal processes of trade and to other adverse factors."

One result of the gain in exports and decline in imports, the chamber said, was the largest excess of exports or "favorable trade balance" to be recorded for the first half of any year since 1921. The excess was $631,000,000. For the same period of 1937, imports were $147,000,000 greater than exports.

Entering prominently into the increased exports of agricultural products was a gain in shipments of wheat from $1,747,000 last year to $50,903,000 this year. Corn gained from $145,000 to $64,347,000. There was, meanwhile a drop of 32.4 per cent in exports of unmanufactured cotton, falling from $175,849,000 to $118,891,000.

Int'l Television Radio To Offer Common Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—International Television Radio Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., has completed an arrangement with the investment firm of Mayhew & Reily, of New York and Washington, for the distribution of 1,000,000 shares of its $1 par value common capital stock, William H. Preiss, president of the corporation, announced. The issue has been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and public offering will be made by the underwriters in the near future.

The purpose of this financing is to provide funds to further the introduction of the Priess system of television and prosecute the commercial applications of its patents. The system is based upon the resonant vibrator mirror scanner and is covered by broad patents here and abroad.

The corporation, which was organized in June, 1931, under Delaware laws, has an authorized capitalization of 4,000,000 shares of $1 par common capital stock, of which 3,479,990 shares will be outstanding upon completion of the proposed financing.

Iron Ore Supplies In Lake Erie Area Hit Record Total

CLEVELAND (AP) — Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore during August crossed the 2,000,000-ton mark for the first month this year, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported today. Supplies on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks as of September 1, is the highest level for that date in any year on record.

The number of furnaces in blast increased during the month by nine to bring active stacks to 68 out of 188, compared with 156 out of 190 a year ago.

Consumption during August totaled 2,076,819 tons, compared with 1,674,721 tons in July and 5,373,264 tons, the all-time high of August a year ago.

On hand at furnaces September 1 were 31,758,819 tons of ore and on Lake Erie docks 5,291,519 tons for a total of 37,050,338 tons, which compared with 35,846,160 tons a month before and 35,343,209 tons a year earlier.

Earnings Outlook Of Rail Industry Found Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fall outlook for the rail industry is materially improved due to prospects for a substantial upturn in rail traffic and earnings already apparent in the latest reports of freight loadings and operating revenues, according to a monthly survey published by Fenner & Beane, New York Stock Exchange firm. The expansion in loadings, according to study may aggregate 23 per cent over early August levels and produce an October peak only 15 per cent under October a year ago.

"The deep gloom pervading the railroad industry a few months ago has lifted perceptibly, and shortly may be replaced, at least temporarily, by a considerable degree of optimism," the report states, "even though many underlying longer-term tendencies in the industry remain unfavorable.

23 Per Cent Visualized

"Improvement has already been evidenced in a narrowing of the year-to-year decline in both traffic (to 22.8 per cent in August from 29.2 per cent in April) and net operating income (to an estimated 10.0 per cent in August from 80.9 per cent in April). Aided by inventory replenishments and excellent crops, freight carloadings, as measured by the Standard Statistics index, have recovered to 56.3 for the week ended September 3, from a low of 52.7 in April this year to which the index declined from a high of 81.2 in March, 1937.

"As further encouragement, there is now in prospect a fall expansion roundly double the normal seasonal percentage rise. With the expansion of the grain movement, which reaches its seasonal peak early, all major freight commodity groups are expected to register increases this fall. Resultant improvement in car loadings may aggregate 23 per cent," according to the study.

A 23 per cent increase in loadings at a time when traffic has been at a low ebb inevitably would produce a sharp spurt in net railway operating income, the report states, since a large proportion of railroad operating costs vary little in response to changes in traffic.

Federal Spending a Factor

"A rapidly improving earnings trend this fall would contrast with the cyclical downtrend in force a year ago," the report points out. "The favorable comparison with 1937 would be further accentuated, not only by the rate increases made effective last April, but also by the fact that wage advances in August and November, 1937, soon will cease to render existing wage rates higher than year-earlies levels. In the event that worthwhile wage reductions are achieved this fall, the earnings contract would become still sharper.

"Doubt may be expressed that the anticipated period of rapidly expanding earnings will extend much beyond October. Close control of the fluctuating portion of operating costs is possible only for short periods. Also, substantial revenue may be lost if the I. C. C. refuses to extend the bituminous coal rate increases expiring Dec. 31.

"It is uncertain, too, whether the revival already apparent in certain lines will, under the influence of Government spending, broaden into a basic recovery encompassing the heavy industries. That it might do so, however, is suggested by indications that a peak in the rising tide of Federal spending may not be reached until next spring," the report concludes.

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CHRISTMAS Card Winners! Earn extra money daily showing my Different Kind $1 Christmas Box. You make 50c a box profit; complete line box assortments; 50 for $1 Personals; no experience needed; free sample offer. SCHWER, Dept. H-239, Westfield, Mass.

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SELL 50 Personal Christmas Cards—$1.00. Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. X-519, Chicago.

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1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

VERMONT farm, 80 acres; adjoining the farm of the late Theodore N. Vail; suitable for sheep or dairy farm; $4500. Maurice F. Way, Washington Grove, Md.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th). Route 9—Automobile tourists: excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BIGGER Christmas Card Profits. Sell season's finest Personal Folders, with name. Big commissions. Also unique "Copper Gift Box" 21-card $1 Assortment—amazing seller. 8 other smart assortments. Write for samples. Janes Art Studios, 126 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Get biggest line—make more money. Personal Cards Stationery, Box Assortments galore. Liberal commission. 1938 Leader $1 Assortment 21 folders. Your profit 100%. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. Wallace Brown, 225 5th Ave., Dept. 53-C, N. Y.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Feature our display ad in Magazine Section. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 228, Chicago.

YOU can successfully sell our women's handkerchiefs; they are different; smartly styled, pure linen, superior needlework, perfect for gifts; Christmas buying has begun; individual agents and district managers wanted; excellent commission; trade name, PERKYCHIEFS. Write Edith Walker, 4610 Beverly Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ART student desires work as evening housekeeper in Philadelphia; Christian Science home preferred. Write MARIE NELSON, 309 South Fourth St., Catawissa, Pa.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

YOUNG accompanist desires more experience, remuneration secondary. Phone ES. 7-4811 or write Box K-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Homelike apartments in a dignified building; fireplaces; 3 to 6 rooms; $60 to $120. 2½ minute walk to Christian Science church and subway. Forest Arms Apartments, 1 Ascan Ave. Bou 8-10461

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments
IN THE FENWAY
1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, 2 and 3 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration
Rentals from $33 to $60
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St.
Boston COM. 8500

Commonwealth Avenue
Elevator building, resident superintendent, fourth floor, southern exposure, living room 18x26, handsomely panelled, open fireplace, bedroom, large kitchenette-dinette, all electric charges included. $100
DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN
5 Arlington St., Boston COM. 4430

ARLINGTON, MASS.
NEW BUILDING
Three-room heated apartments; all electric; light and airy; janitor service. Call Kirkland 4466.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—5-room apt. and reception hall, large piazza, steam heat, cont. hot water, garage. 201 Davis Ave. BEA. 2216.

HYDE PARK, MASS., 7 Dell Terrace—Six rooms, garage; $48; central yet quiet location. Tel. Hyde Park 0957 or 2353-M.

RIVERSIDE APARTMENT HOTEL
Pleasant surroundings, near The Mother Church. Furnished or unfurnished suites. Free parking. 420 Memorial Dr., Camb., Kir. 4726.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 139 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON—Hotel Hemenway, overlooking Fenway; cheerful, sunny 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Call Mr. Boswell during day, LAF. 6048, or evenings, KEN. 4230, Apt. 216.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Ideal 2-room kitchenette apartment in one-family house; quiet; private street; reasonable; 5 minute subway. Sheepshead 3-7976-J.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BUSINESS woman would like an attractive room with kitchen privileges or share quiet apartment. Write Box X-76, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cooman, 66 Gainsboro St., Boston.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

1938 CHEVROLET Master De Luxe 4-door Sedan; 6000 miles; sacrifice for quick sale, $650. Call Parkway 5430-W, preferably after six.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVELY country home and mother's care for young girl as companion to 12-year-old school girl; excellent school near by. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Vandenberg, Greenwood, Va.

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Curtains Beautifully Laundered
F. Braverman, 815 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 2-8112. Call bet. 10 a. m.-2 p. m. 40c up.

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COMMERCIAL and home assistants; well-trained, experienced. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 88 Falmouth St., Boston.

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
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280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-3080.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
90 Park Place MA. 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

Local Classified

FURNITURE FOR SALE

16-PIECE mahogany Duncan Phyfe dining room suite, inlay, carved; cost $1000, price $400; 10.3x-15.9 Kirmanshah rug; cost $900, price $400; no dealers. Waltham 0878 (Mass.).

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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FUR COATS at factory prices; remodeling and repairs. L. & S. FURS, Mfg. Furriers, Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 1744.

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing. Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Chauffeur, married man, Christian Scientist preferred; must be expert mechanic and willing to do whatever is asked; cottage supplied in Rye, N. Y.; chauffeur pays upkeep; salary $125 monthly. Write Box C-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GOOD POSITIONS
Wanted, experienced laundry men and dry cleaners who understand all parts of the business and are willing to work. Box C-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SETTLED, honest, capable woman; early in Oct.; general housework, cooking; permanent home right person; family 3 adults, 1 child; $40 month. Write Mrs. B. F. Wood, Harrington Park, N. J. Closter 636.

COMPANION, light housework, drive car; elderly lady; Long Island, N. Y. Write Box W-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanents; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. Hollis 5-9484.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown, PA.—Quiet colonial residence available to persons desiring a home with or without attention. M-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—House, modern, 8 rooms, 3 baths, convenient to schools, transportation; excellent condition. 16 Yale Terrace, Montclair, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS, MASS. — Modern 4-room heated; piazza, finished cellar; fine, elevated, quiet; convenient location; adults; $50. JAM. 2000.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—Local and long distance; large padded vans and experienced men; agent Allied Van Lines. HENRY P. TOWNSEND, Westfield, N. J.; phone West. 2-1621; 224 Elmer St.

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OFFICES TO LET

DESIRABLE office in busy thoroughfare, suitable for practitioner. 540 Mabel G. Aiken, Realtor, 43 Charles St., Boston, LAF. 8591.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET home of culture for Christian Scientists. THE BONNIE WEE COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C.

TRUEX HOME
Comfort. Service. Reasonable
New York City—AC. 2-7133
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Oakwood 1678

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mahogany piano and bench for sale; excellent condition; reasonable. Call CLeveland 7144.

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Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

ARLINGTON HTS., MASS.—Single homes $5400 and up; insurance of all kinds. GUY EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., ARL. 4299.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of homes and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

FOR SALE—Rosecliff Cottage at Point of Rocks; unsurpassed view of Cape Cod Bay and beach; every modern convenience, artistically and completely furnished, garage and outside shower, two fireplaces, two double and one single bedrooms. $10,000, including furnishings; monthly payments acceptable. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

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For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1500.

655 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

FOR SALE, Medford, Mass., 7 room, 2 bath, house; 70 x 100; in best residential section; unusually well constructed; oil heat; excellent condition. 111 Cedar Road. Telephone Mystic 6529-M.

EQUIPPED village farm, state road; handy station; good service to Boston and New York; rich tillage; 7-room cottage, elec. water, shed, barn, hennery; all neat, exc. repair; tractor, tools, winter's vegetables included for $2600; free catalogue. GEORGE KEEZER, Exeter, New Hampshire.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 624 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at Hotel Troy; quiet, rest and study, near church; $1.00 daily, up. 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—In my private apartment, 4½ blocks from The Mother Church; shower and tub; choice of room (over 16x18 feet) with 5-foot closet, 3 windows; or smaller room; reasonable rates. Tel. COM. 1852.

BOSTON, 120 Hemenway St., Suite 1—Furnished or unfurnished; private home; light, airy; near The Mother Church. COM. 9235.

BOSTON—Large room with private bath; near Public Garden; small apts. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms. MISS PARKS. COM. 4659.

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Beautiful rooms; meals optional; rate $5 per wk. and up. MR. ALPHIN. Tel. KEN. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1459 Beacon St.—Attractive, large and small front rooms; also suite with kitchen. Log. 9084.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, $12 weekly; also large bedroom, $8; private family; near Second Church. Endicott 2-6096.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (92nd), Apt. 6-D—Attractive, sunny, quiet, homelike single-double; kitchen privileges. Riv. 9-1143.

N. Y. C., 78 Manhattan Ave. (W. 103rd)—Exceptional; new, large, only guest; elevator; kitchen; $6; or unfurnished. Evenings, Sundays. HALSEY.

N. Y. C.—Charming room for quiet, refined business lady; $22.50 monthly. TR. 7-6975.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 21st (Apt. 4)—Pleasant, quiet, single, sunshine, comforts, harmonious, convenient, business person. Mornings, Caledonia 5-0484.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6C—Unusually well furnished, light studio; elevator apartment; centrally located; gentleman preferred.

PHILADELPHIA, West — Rooms, double, single; private family; one block from elevated and suburban bus; housekeeping if desired. 58 N. Hirst St.

ROOMS
Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MARI-CASTLE, RANDOLPH, VERMONT. Tourists home; Route 12; heart of Green Mountains; direct route from Boston to Montreal. Tel. 83. MRS. C. E. PIERCE.

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YOUNG woman, home in Orange, with car, to sell direct to consumer, silk neckties made in East Orange; commission. Mrs. Sands, OR. 3-6935.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. E., Md. Tel. Somerset 0078-0034-W, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-General, age 30, neat, temperate; local, California and Florida driving experience; excellent references; willing to go anywhere. Box W-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener-Handyman; available Oct. 1st; in my employ 16 years; thoughtful of aged, faithful. Box A-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAN YOU use my 20 years' valuable experience? 10 years public accounting, 5 years chief accountant and office manager; also traveling auditor and sales experience; locate anywhere. BO. 8-3760, or write Box W-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ELEVATOR-Switchboard operator, pleasing personality, reliable; references. Hardwicke, Phone Shore Road 5-1408. Write 223 78th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman desires work by hour or day; or care of children. Manchester, N. H. 4806-M. 172 Laurel St.

CARE semi-invalid, light duties; any place of trust; good home essential; refined Englishwoman. Box ABC, RFD 1, Shelton, Conn.

MRS. DOW wishes to place her colored cook in adult family; in her employ seven years. West Newton 2384.

GIRL, 24, wants housework in small family; prefers second work; experienced; drives car. RENA POOR, Wellesley 2073 (Mass.).

VERSATILE young woman, alert, attractive, wishes position as receptionist, hostess, companion, saleslady; go anywhere. Phone UN. 4-5242. Write Box K-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady, 22, secretary-companion; graduate The Principia and Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School; will travel; references. Write Box T-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED young woman, B.S., desires to tutor or teach French, Latin, English. Saratoga 4835. F-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE SONG RECITAL, Sept. 25th, 8:30 p. m. ROBERT MALONE, 1104 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED, CHORAL SOCIETY.

Gertrude P. Yonge—Teacher of Solfège and piano. Solfège diploma Longy School; experience and references. 26 Hurlbut St., Cambridge, Mass., Kirkland 8780.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., N. Y. City. Wis. 7-7969.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—House to rent between Church and Newkirk; near subway; at least eleven rooms, two baths, modern improvements, oil burner; reasonable. Write Box L-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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ATLANTIC CITY

Sale of Fall Homefurnishings
Long cool evenings are stay-at-home evenings, when the home should be at its coziest best. Our Fall Homefurnishing Sale offers the things many homes need at interesting prices. Here, too, you will see the newest and smartest themes in Home Decorations.
Fifth floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

GRAMMERCY DRESS SHOP
Fashion Corner
Dresses—Coats—Suits—Millinery
Fall Models Now Being Shown
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Phone 4-7341 Atlantic City, N. J.

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ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonable Priced.
Other Kent Restaurants:
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
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CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppe
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
636 Haddon Ave., Collingswood
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445 Central Avenue
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Member F. T. D.
SPECIALS—For Limited Time Only
59c Suits, Coats, Plain Dresses 59c
Dry Cleaned and Pressed
35c Suits Sponge Pressed 35c
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Shoes for Women
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in Light Weight Wool
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(REIF SISTERS)
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Infants' Children's and Junior Wear
Englewood 3-5966

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK
(Continued)

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CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET
Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and
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Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

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Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
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NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
$30 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

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Sale of Fall Homefurnishings
Long cool evenings are stay-at-home evenings, when the home should be at its coziest best. Our Fall Homefurnishing Sale offers the things many homes need at interesting prices. Here, too, you will see the newest and smartest themes in Home Decorations.
Fifth floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

GRAMMERCY DRESS SHOP
Fashion Corner
Dresses—Coats—Suits—Millinery
Fall Models Now Being Shown
South Carolina at Pacific Avenue
Phone 4-7341 Atlantic City, N. J.

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DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonab.y Priced.
Other Kent Restaurants:
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Established 1903

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppe
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
636 Haddon Ave., Collingswood
190 W. Clinton Ave., Oaklyn

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Chas. T. Horsecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.
SPECIALS—For Limited Time Only
59c Suits, Coats, Plain Dresses 59c
Dry Cleaned and Pressed
35c Suits Sponge Pressed 35c
FAMOUS
CLEANERS and DYERS
311 Lincoln St. Tel. Orange 4-4809
WE CALL AND DELIVER

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
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EDITH KERR
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Attractive Dresses
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(REIF SISTERS)
9 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
Infants' Children's and Junior Wear
Englewood 3-5966

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK
(Continued)

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET
Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and
Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON ST.

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Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
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GOODMAN'S
$30 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

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Carefully Made Shoes, Careful Fitting for Men, Women and Children
Women's Hose and Socks for Children
ESTABLISHED 1906
175 Maplewood Avenue

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TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
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10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday.
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When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
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HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

Now Ready to Serve You at Our New Address
Furniture, Rugs, Bedding
DAWTON'S
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Sun Dried Laundry
HAS MOVED
We invite you to call us to take those clothes and give them high class laundering.
PRICE WILL SUIT YOU
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FREE DELIVERY
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Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
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Dry Cleaning
(Genuine French Method but Inexpensive)
Ask About Our Family Service and Save!
LOUIS HARRIS
Cleaners and Dyers
All work done in our own plant.

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1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

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THE CAPTAIN'S TABLE
South Orange's Newest Restaurant
17 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Will Open TUESDAY, Sept. 27th
FRED COHEN, Manager
Sea Food and Charcoal Broiled Steaks and Chops will be featured.

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Royal Scarlet Whole Peeled Apricots
2.50 doz. cans 3 cans 69c
2-lb. loaf Kraft American Cheese..49c
Mazola Salad Oil, Sanka Coffee
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4070

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

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South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W.X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

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DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

WE CARRY MEN'S and BOY'S sample and cancellation shoes. Nationally known, saving 40 to 50 per cent of reg. price. Our shoe repair service is as near as your phone—
PLD. 6-2637
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 E. Front St. opp. Strand

RIDGEWOOD

New Fall Models
for the Entire Family
We Specialize in
Sport Footwear
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
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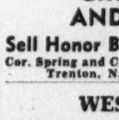
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Post Haste

Meet Mr. W. M. (This Side Up) Edwards, Londoner, who has thought up something new in travel. Mr. Edwards had a surprise packet ready for officials of Amsterdam airport when the England-Netherlands freight plane came in the other day. And inside the neatly labeled packet was—Mr. Edwards.

When the airport officials expressed their surprise, Mr. Edwards explained his little eccentricity. Arriving at Croydon a few minutes behind schedule, he had missed the regular

"Oh, Henry! Shall I wrap myself up, or will you take me with you?"

passenger plane for the Netherlands. Having a pressing appointment in Amsterdam, and being a gentleman of resource and initiative, Mr. Edwards looked around for an alternative method of getting there. The sole Amsterdam-bound plane was a freight-only machine. Nothing deterred, Mr. Edwards seized opportunity, a hammer and some nails and had himself packed up neatly in a large case and despatched as "livestock."

Mr. Edwards, crouched in his packing case, must have reflected that he was one of the only men who could truthfully say they had been literally pressed for time.

♪ ♪ ♪

Such Is Fame

Parcel talk reminds us of a story we read in the London News Chronicle. The scene was No. 10 Downing Street, traditional residence of Britain's Prime Ministers. A youth stepped out of a delivery van, approached the hall porter at the front door with a parcel in his hand. He held it out in front of him, screwed up his eyes, and slowly read the name.

The hall porter waited.

The youth wanted to be certain. He was not going to offer the parcel until he was certain.

"Chamberlain?" he said questioningly "Name of N. Chamberlain?"

The hall porter did not turn a hair.

"Yes, that's right," he said.

"Parcel," said the youth, and surrendered it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Land of Plenty

From parcel to string, and Downing Street to a country road in Norfolk, England. A correspondent sends us an interesting example of a roadside sign he encountered while touring in England. It read:

Famous Norfolk
SAUSAGES
200 Yards Left
Take Some Home.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shivering Timbers

Now for a tale of the sea. Or, more properly, of the see. Anyway, writes our friend R. M. S., it concerns a sailor. Known in British Navy language as an "A. B." Which is short for Able Bodied Seaman, and means about the same thing as a private in the Army. Though you don't need to labor that point when talking to sailors.

Well, this particular A. B. wanted to see. To see what the motor-coach company meant by the alluring advertisement of a "Mystery Tour,"

"And this is the Admiral"

starting and ending at Eastleigh, Hampshire, where the seaman was resting his able body during short shore leave with the old folks at home.

Now, the whole essence of the entertainment on a Mystery Tour (popular diversion at British seaside resorts in the summer season) is that passengers buy their tickets and set forth, without having the faintest idea where they are going.

The sailor improved upon the mystery formula by shutting his eyes. To put the matter bluntly, the A. B. fell asleep. When he woke up with a start, he had missed nearly all the "tour" up to that point, but the "Mystery" part of the enterprise fairly shivered his timbers. For the coach had come to rest at the gates of Portsmouth Dockyard; and the passengers agog with mysterious anticipation, were about to have the privilege of being conducted over one of His Majesty"s warships. A cruiser. In fact "the" cruiser. The cruiser from which the somnolent sailorman was on leave.

So the A. B. lined up and was shown over his ship, had things explained to him in simple terms as he went along. But they say he is rather touchy these days when folk propound to him that new and popular naval conundrum, What did the A. B. C?

J. A. M.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a short lesson in Better English:

TNADEAREU SNREQ "QDZNTXYDJDQ.", LE UON QNEUNEPN, L PYLSVNA UJ UON UJZ JXR C..CO, URYY SJDEURLE," UON GJTA "URYY" LQ TNADEAREU.

An Alphagram

This is shared by W. P. K. An alphagram calls for the changing of the first letter only, as GAY, PAY, SAY, etc. In the following alphagram, 6-letter words are called for—each with a different initial letter:

Would I, by this ONE TWO,
Could all puzzledom confuse;
Fit to THREE then with brainsters
With thrills I'd FOUR to my shoes!

Letter Changing

Here's a tough one. Following the usual rules, which call for the changing of only 1 letter at a time, and each time forming a good word, try changing FORMER to LATTER.

How Many Nickels?

For every nickel (5 cents) a girl put in her savings bank, her father put in a dime (10 cents). If her bank contained $18.75 at the end of one year, how many nickels did the girl save during that time?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms, today:

1	uncertain	heedless	
2	useful	voluble	
3	brave	variable	1
4	flimsy	candid	
5	stanch	former	
6	fluent	alien	
7	reckless	gallant	
8	foreign	gauzy	
9	prior	convenient	
10	sincere	steadfast	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

What They Say

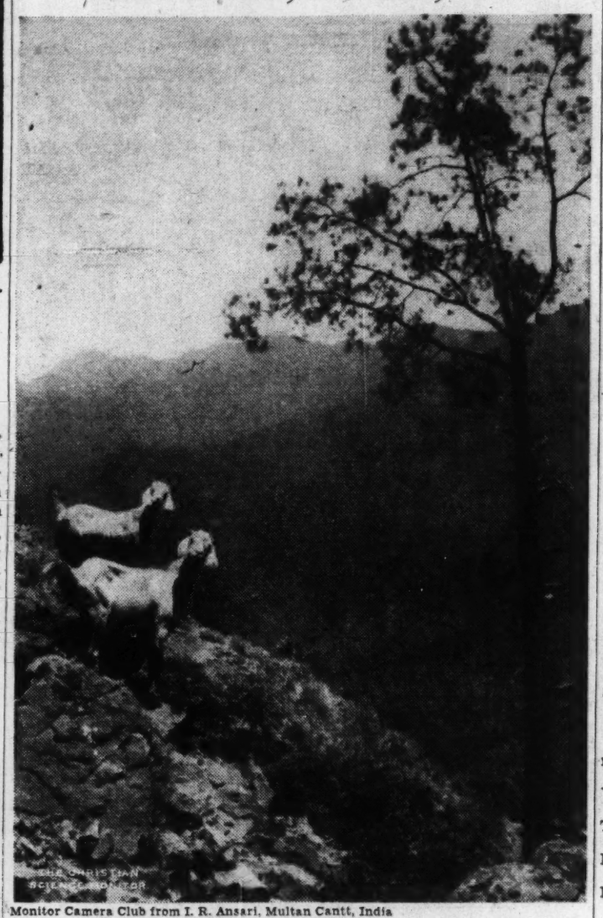
So Do We All

"I trust that no mother will ever have cause to weep in consequence of any action of mine." — Adolf Hitler.

Good Work

"I have never seen a man who could do real work except under the stimulus of encouragement and enthusiasm and the approval of the people for whom he is working."—Charles M. Schwab.

Peaceful Vale, Kashmir, India



Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

The Two Sentinels Become Aware of the Camera.

"The Word of a Gentleman"

When Queen Victoria asked David Livingstone how he had been able to carry on his exploration and evangelization in Africa, he answered that he did it under the inspiration of Christ Jesus' promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Then he added, "That is the word of a gentleman of the strictest honor; so that is the end of the matter."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Fresh Peppermint

Throughout the summer months a young man earns extra money by selling fresh green peppermint which he raises in his garden. He calls from house to house with a basket filled with freshly gathered peppermint which he has washed and tied into neat bunches and sells for a dime each.

He says that it is in demand for summer drinks, and people buy it also for frozen desserts. He earns many extra dollars in this way.—Estella S., Wilmington, Ohio.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Wits

A large rubber ball is tossed around a circle of players. Each person upon receiving the ball must call out a word ending in "ation"; as "station," "hesitation," "sensation." And at the same time he must toss the ball along. No repetitions are permitted, and no hesitation.

The player who cannot think of a word promptly must drop out, and the winner is the one who is last to stand.—Mrs. L. G. Frost, Dedham, Mass.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

Woman (learning to drive): "But I don't know what to do!"

Her Husband: "Just imagine that I'm driving."—Wall St. Journal.

Salesmen on the Run

YOUNG MAN—Over 21, to drive salesman out of town. $15 per week to start. Must come well recommended.
—Want-ad in Chicago Tribune

Is this prophetic of an "open season"?

Holding Her Own

The diner gave his order to the waitress—and waited and waited. At last, when his patience was almost exhausted, the waitress came with his dinner. He looked at her in amazement and asked: "Are you the one I gave my order to?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, well! Do you know, you don't look a day older!"

Trust

Mr. Justice Gould, one of Great Britain's very able barristers of the early nineteenth century, was trying a case in New York. A slow deliberate speaker, he had proceeded about two hours when he happened to glance at the jury box. "Where is the twelfth?" he asked of the foreman.

"Please you, my lord," the man replied, "he has gone away about some business, but he left his verdict with me."—Wall St. Journal.

Sign Maker Who Would Be Obeyed

"Please Walk on This Grass."
"Park Here by This Cozy Hydrant."
"You Simply Must Feed the Animals."
"Pick Some Flowers, Why Don't You?"
"No Danger—You Could Sleep on These Wires."
"Don't Bother About Having the Right Change."
"Why Follow the Silly White Line?"
"Never Mind the Curve—You've Got Brakes, Haven't You?"

Daily Anecdote

Erasmus

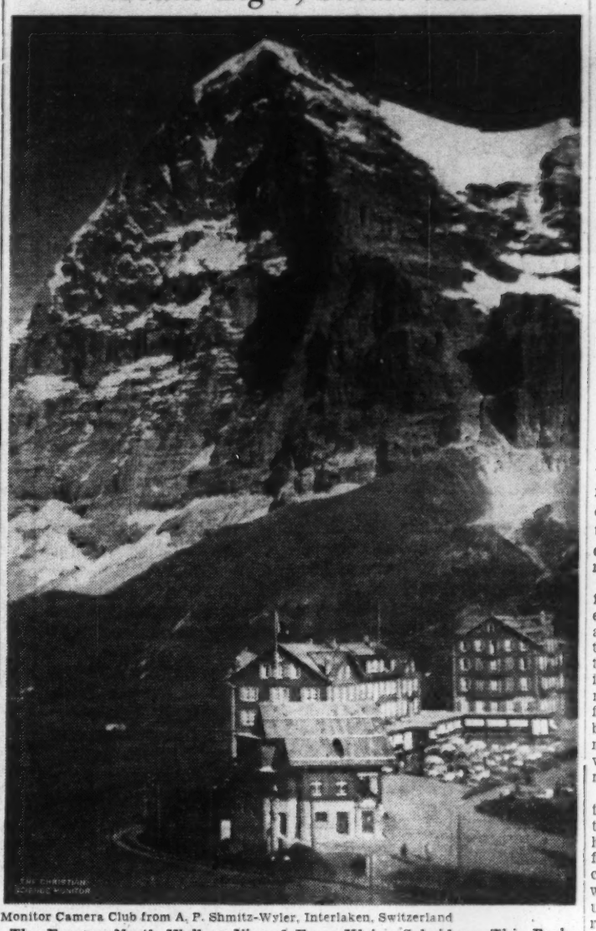
Critics said Erasmus had no name, whereupon the Dutch scholar proclaimed, "I will make one!" As time passed he became one of the most learned men of his time, and the best authority on paper, ink, bindings, and general bookmaking in Italy, Holland, and Germany.

It was Erasmus who fixed the classic page margin: twice as wide at the top as on the inside; twice as wide at the outside as the top; twice as wide at the bottom as the side.

To a competitor whom he had bested in argument, the Dutchman applied the appellation of "schamp," because the man used cheap paper, cheap ink, and close margins in the books he produced. Carried to England, the word became "scamp," meaning a man who cheats in quality, weight, size, or count.

After Erasmus passed away, his firm failed to follow his high principles of craftsmanship, and soon was no more.

Mount Eiger, Switzerland



Monitor Camera Club from A. P. Shmitz-Wyler, Interlaken, Switzerland

The Famous North Wall as Viewed From Kleine Scheidegg. This Peak in the Bernese Oberland Towers to a Height of 13,040 Feet.

Quotation for Today

HE HATH great tranquillity of heart that setteth nothing by praisings or blamings.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

Brevities

Detroit News: It takes all kinds of Americans to make a people, ranging from those who lean on shovels to golfers getting in 235 holes of play from dawn to dark.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The cast has been chosen for "Gone With the Wind"—and high time, too. In another week or so, the job would have been taken over by the big Yale-Harvard man, Walt Disney.

St. Louis Star-Times: Alas! Only when the Democrats are in office do the Republicans know how this country ought to be run—and vice versa.

Milwaukee Journal: Lost in the shuffle was a curly-haired young Hapsburg named Otto. His designs on Austria have been taken over by Der Fuehrer who doesn't pretend.

Party Line

Ardmore, Okla.

There was only one radio on the telephone line in a little community where the writer spent the night not long ago, but that radio was community property as surely as the telephone line which each farmer had a share in building and maintaining.

Every day at the same hour, the family owning the radio would send eight short rings along the line, and all the others would listen while the latest information learned over the radio was "re-broadcast." Such information as weather forecasts, market reports on products ready for sale, flash news items, and a bit of neighborly service (such as reminders of community meetings) were included in the five or ten minutes of conversation.

These eight short rings on the telephone have come to mean to these neighbors the signal for a heavy upsurge of friendliness to the friends who are doing this—newcomers who seemed so "foreign" when the community first saw them unloading their furniture into the ramshackle house under the great elm tree.

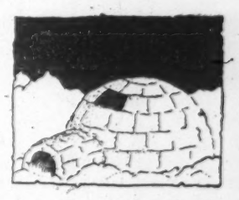
Did You Ever Wonder

If Any Inhabitants of the Arctic Regions Really Live in Houses Made of Ice?

E. S., Wichita, Kansas, sends an interesting list of questions, in one of which he wonders "if any inhabitants of the Arctic regions really live in houses made of ice."

Eskimos live in igloos, or winter huts, which vary considerably in construction. In Alaska, igloos are commonly constructed of planks and covered with earth. In Greenland, the walls usually consist of rocks, chinked with moss and earth, the structure being half underground, giving it a cavelike effect.

No igloos made of ice are used, but some tribes of Eskimos make one-room, mound-shaped huts of



hard snow for temporary shelters for use on hunting expeditions, and other tribes use snow igloos as winter homes.

The snow igloo is simple in construction and may be built very rapidly by two men working together. One man cuts the cakes of hard snow, and the other man sets the cakes in position in a circle. The cakes or blocks of snow are shaped so that when put one on top of the other they lean inward, so that the hut wall arches over to form a low dome.

For windows, the eskimos leave a square hole in the igloo roof, in which they put sheets of clear ice, or cover the aperture with the transparent intestine of a seal. The entrance is through a sort of tunnel through which it is necessary to crawl on hands and knees, for the snow houses have no doors.

During the summer months the Eskimos leave their igloos. The Arctic summer is a continuous hunting season, during which the Eskimos live in "tupeks" or tents made of skin, and of light enough construction to permit their being taken down and carried about by the Eskimos in their wanderings in search of game.—W. P. Keasbey.

Odds and Ends

Saying $5 Worth

During the Pony Express method of delivering mail, it cost $5 to send a half-ounce letter from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, Calif.

Best Seller

The McGuffey Readers, upon which millions of Americans have been educated, attained a sale of 122,000,000 copies.

Skipping Seven Bells

Because of tradition, seven bells is never struck in the British navy. That was the appointed time for mutiny on a British ship in 1759.

Liquid Air Made Practical

The first liquid air was produced in a practical way in 1895 by Charles Easthan Tripler, who reduced the cost of production from $500 a pint to $4 a gallon.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Redundant means "superfluous." In the sentence, "I climbed to the top of a high, tall mountain," the word "tall" is redundant.

An Alphagram: Single, jingle, mingle, tingle.

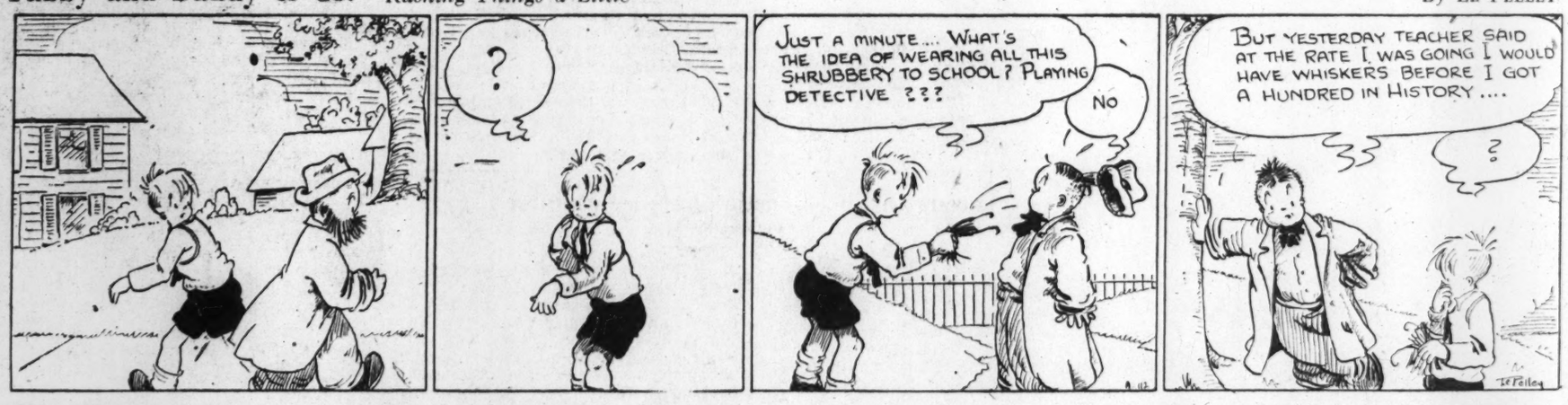
Letter Changing: Former, farmer, warmer, warmed, warted, marted, marked, marker, barker, barter, batter, latter.

How Many Nickels?: 125 nickels.

Fun With Synonyms: Uncertain—variable; useful—convenient; brave—gallant; flimsy—gauzy; stanch—steadfast; fluent—voluble; reckless—heedless; foreign—alien; prior—former; sincere—candid.

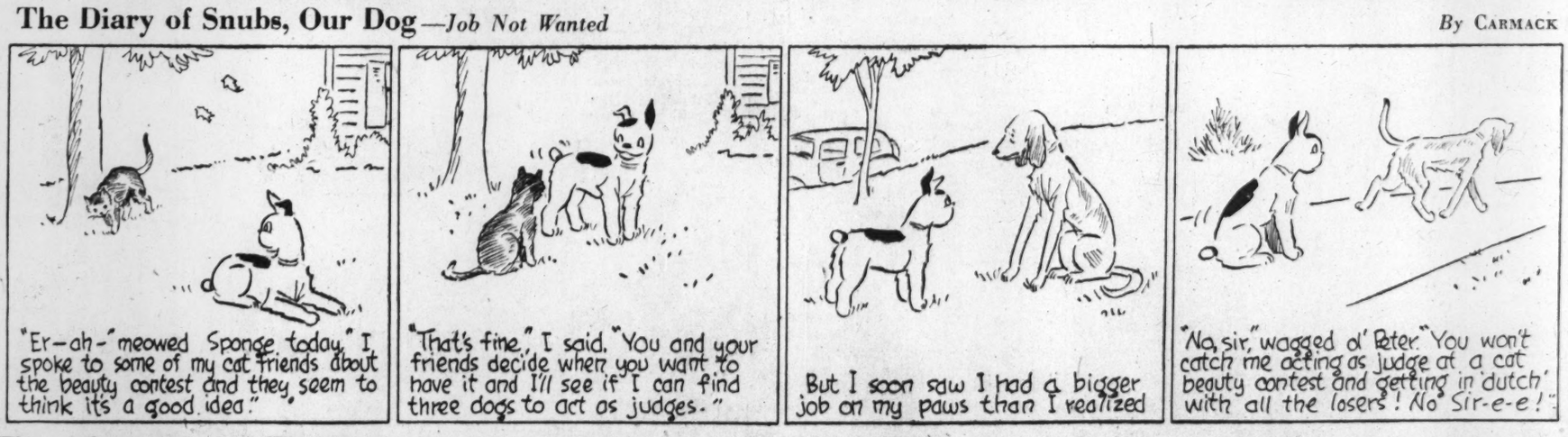
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Rushing Things a Little*

By LE PELLEY


?
JUST A MINUTE... WHAT'S THE IDEA OF WEARING ALL THIS SHRUBBERY TO SCHOOL? PLAYING DETECTIVE ???
NO
BUT YESTERDAY TEACHER SAID AT THE RATE I WAS GOING I WOULD HAVE WHISKERS BEFORE I GOT A HUNDRED IN HISTORY....
?
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Job Not Wanted*

By CARMACK


"Er-ah-" meowed Sponge today." I spoke to some of my cat friends about the beauty contest and they seem to think it's a good idea."
"That's fine," I said. "You and your friends decide when you want to have it and I'll see if I can find three dogs to act as judges."
But I soon saw I had a bigger job on my paws than I realized
"No sir," wagged ol' Peter. "You won't catch me acting as judge at a cat beauty contest and getting in dutch with all the losers! No Sir-e-e!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Too Much Competition*

By THE HAGERS

THE AUTUMN LANDSCAPE BECKONED ME; I SAT AND PAINTED ZEALOUSLY,
AND MIXED BRIGHT SHADES OF ORANGE AND RED. THEN SUDDENLY I TURNED MY HEAD.
SPELL-BOUND I GAZED; MY BRUSH WAS STILL. A RAINBOW SPANNED A DISTANT HILL—
A PALETTE IN THE SKY SO GAY WITH COLOR, I PUT MINE AWAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Retreat—to Peace?

DOUBTLESS even those who are deeply disturbed over the Franco-British plan for transfer of Sudetenland prefer that the map of Europe should be remade without, rather than with, war. Those responsible for the decision declare that to be the choice. Unhappily those who question the decision—and it is plain that millions of ordinary folk do question it—must bear a most difficult burden of proof. Indeed, proof of what would happen—complete assurance that a firm stand would not precipitate war—is impossible.

Yet it is possible to show that on occasions in the past when firmness has been expressed there has been a turning from threats to reason. Nyon last year was a conspicuous example. Real protests have temporarily checked bombing in Spain. And on May 21, when Czechoslovakia took a stand and Britain and France appeared to back her, tension was eased.

It is also possible to show that weakness has produced progressive deterioration, not only of the British and French material position but of the moral position. The French gave up their chance to be of decisive help to their eastern allies when they permitted the reoccupation of the Rhineland in 1936. But their allies held on; French influence suffered no such blow as it must now suffer from abandonment of the Czechs.

Small incidents illustrate the kind of disintegration that has taken place. In 1935 Konrad Henlein was saying that German National Socialism was "not transferable to our special circumstances" and disclaimed interest in "any kind of frontier revision." Last week Berlin denied responsibility for his ultimatum to Prague; this week it permits him to organize armed attacks on Czech customs houses.

On September 7, the British Government officially declared that the London Times' proposal for Czechoslovakia to cede the Sudeten areas to Germany "in no way represents the views of His Majesty's Government." Just two weeks later it is reported to have put every possible pressure on Prague to do just that and to do it instantly. And this demand is accompanied by Polish and Rumanian negotiations with Germany which forecast a further retreat from the Franco-British plan.

It may be said that the necessity for revising an unsound and unfair peace treaty still exists, and that it is better to do it without war. It should be recognized also that Britain and France have made some severe sacrifices of pride, prestige and power in pursuit of peaceful adjustments. How much have these sacrifices or the breaking of treaties, or failure to denounce oppression and trickery, and the surrender of other nations' territory—how much have these availed? It cannot be proved that they have staved off a general war in Europe.

Each day the pace of retreat is increasing. And does not everyone feel closer to war than when there was a firmer stand, militarily and morally?

Behind Rail Wages

ACTION by President Roosevelt in appointing a six-man board of railway and rail labor executives to report back on the broad aspects of the rail transportation problem in the United States throws attention on the fundamentals behind the pressing but relatively superficial rail-wage controversy. However serious the implications of a possible railroad strike, any squabble over division of earnings is going to have less effect in the long run than will the question of how much railway income there will be out of which to pay wages.

This latter question of the adequacy of railway earnings depends largely on equalizing the terms of competition between the steam railroads and the other carriers that have come in to share the field—motortrucks, buses, waterways, airways and pipelines. As the Association of American Railroads has pointed out in a recent advertisement, the railways are the only one of the four major carriers that own and improve their own right-of-way and pay taxes on it.

The railways have been arrogant in their time, when they had things their own way. Some competition seemed necessary to bring them to reason. But it is not in the long-run interests of shippers, travelers or of an efficient national transportation system, to subsidize that competition to the point of crippling a useful and necessary arm for heavy hauling. The Splawn report last spring pointed out the urgency of getting down to fundamentals in treatment of the railroad problem, and it is to be hoped that the present board will help obtain action by the coming session of Congress and by State legislatures.

THREE FOOTBALL PLAYERS withdraw from the University of Illinois, protesting that "the Big Ten is too pure and we are going some place where we can get something for our playing." Soon the CIO may be asked to undertake to standardize scales of payment for boys thus working their way through school.

The Bay State Primaries

IT WOULD be hard to imagine two more widely different appeals as are likely to be laid before Massachusetts voters this fall by former Governor Curley, who was handed the Democratic baton in yesterday's primaries, and Leverett Saltonstall, the GOP standard-bearer.

Mr. Curley has directed his appeal to smaller groups, to city and state employees, labor, the jobless, the aged, the young, to say nothing of his "newer races." When the various appeals are added up they virtually cover the entire electorate. But some promise—usually calling for further public expenditure—was made to each division.

Mr. Saltonstall directed his appeal not particularly to groups but to those who think of themselves as citizens, taxpayers, as members of the community first and as members of a special group secondarily, if at all. Instead of specific favors for groups, Mr. Saltonstall offers improved government and reduced spending for all.

The Curley and the Saltonstall appeals are therefore as different from each other as they possibly could be. How the voters of Massachusetts respond to them in November will be an indication of whether they have learned anything from recent difficult years, and what.

Are We So Smart?

ALL of us like to think we are continually progressing. And in the larger sense the great body of humanity is generally making headway toward a better world. But the progress is variable rather than constant; there are ebbs and eddies in the forward current. One way to keep the current moving forward is to recognize and remedy these backward swirls.

Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, made some challenging statements to a conference of New York State agricultural schools a few days ago. Americans are accustomed to thinking of the United States as the shining example of rising productivity in an era of plenty. Yet says Dr. Jordan:

> The most significant fact about the economic situation in America today is that the real per capita national income produced by private enterprise is less than it was thirty years ago. The annual output of goods and services by private enterprise has increased less than the population since 1909. This means essentially that the country is poorer than it was thirty years ago.

The main reason, he says, is the world war and its consequences. "Since 1914 the whole world has been growing poorer. This is the inescapable consequence of all war." To turn this tide and provide a higher economic standard of living, he declares, there must be an enormous increase in productive power—more productive workers and more effective working capacity. This cannot be accomplished merely by increasing the amount of money in circulation or redistributing it; there must be more goods and services produced as well as distributed.

In short, the economic recipe for the kind of material progress we would like to think we are making involves prominently these two points: (1) Prevent war, and (2) build up productive skills.

Adventure

IN TROLLEY-BUSES and under bowler hats, the love of adventure still brightly burns. In a London newspaper a young man, "bored by the tedious monotony of a civilized and altogether too steady existence," has recently advertized for some exciting occupation where good breeding is of more importance than mere technical qualifications.

Doubtless, this modern Percy Blakeney (a gentleman who, it will be remembered, intervened in the French Revolution to prevent himself from yawning) dreams of South Sea Islands, Ruritanian republics, and the wilds of Asia. But what, after all, is wrong with London?

"The man who is tired of London," said Dr. Johnson, "is tired of life"; and certainly London is the home of great adventures. It was in Leicester Square that Stevenson met the Young Man with the Cream Tarts; it was in a western suburb that Chesterton began that fantastic chase of the Man Who Was Thursday; while over the world-famous statue of Eros at the end of Piccadilly Sir Hugh Walpole set the alarms and excursions of "Above the Dark Circus."

Yet perhaps London is not what it was. One can no longer speak, as Charles Lamb did, of the "sweet security" of its streets, for the coming of the motor car has altered all that. But even this provides opportunity for the adventurous young man of the advertisement. For what could be more thrillingly exciting, more recklessly flamboyant, than to cross Piccadilly Circus overground in the rush hour instead of by subway?

REPUBLICANS of Milton, Wash., discovered after election day that the "Boston Curtis" they nominated for Mayor is a brown mule. Maybe that was just their way of registering a kick against a Democratic administration.

Caribbee Cruise

Book News of the Day

JOHN W. VANDERCOOK'S CARIBBEE CRUISE (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.50) is better described by its subtitle, "A Book of the West Indies." The description is broad, but so is the scope of the book. For it takes in not only an extensive account of travel by ship and plane in the Caribbean, but the historical background and the atmosphere of the sea and the islands. The islands indeed are as clearly defined as characters in a well-constructed novel; each, in Mr. Vandercook's hands, has an individuality of its own.

In other words, Mr. Vandercook's book is far removed from both the prevailing types of travel book. It neither gives a dull and literal report on sights, prices and means of transportation, nor dwells exclusively upon the author's reflections on human life and destiny. It does contain a great deal of useful information, and it does give a few interesting sidelights on the author—such as, for example, that he dislikes swimming. Now that's very interesting. There are people who like to swim, and people who can't swim, and people who can take swimming or leave it, but have you ever encountered before this a man who confessed to an active dislike of it?

Moreover, Mr. Vandercook can write—rare qualification in authors of travel books. He has imagination, humor, descriptive power, and he has even studied the rules of grammar and rhetoric. This information is superfluous to readers of "Black Majesty" and "Dark Islands," but to the searcher for readable travel books it may be news. And this book is readable. Although you may be able to lay it down between chapters, you will not be content until you have finished it.

Even the historical prelude is readable. A bloody and cruel history it was, like that of any of the victim countries of empire builders. The tragic story of Columbus, the picturesque and brutal era of the buccaneers; the advent of the Spanish, the English, the French, the Dutch and finally the Americans; the careers of Toussaint l'Ouverture and Henri Christophe; the extermination of the Indians, the growth of the slave trade, and the final triumph of the tourist trade—they are all here.

Naturally, since Mr. Vandercook is a specialist, a little extra space is given to the chapter on Haiti, in which the story of the fall of Christophe is reprinted from "Black Majesty." But there is full information, too, about the other islands, from Cuba and Jamaica, through the American possessions and the Leewards and the Windwards to the Main, thence to the Canal Zone and back to the Bahamas and (outside the circle) Bermuda. There is a pretty sharp account of the history of the Trujillo administration in the Dominican Republic, and a less critical report on the ways of the Americans in Haiti and Puerto Rico. The characteristics of the various present-day administrations—British, French, Netherlands or American—are amusingly differentiated.

But so far as Mr. Vandercook and his publishers are concerned, you'll never discover the islands visually without recourse to an atlas; for—most deplorable of lacks in a travel book—this one contains no map. Its careless proofreading is another shortcoming. But the illustrations by Theodore Nadejen are delightful.

L. A. S.

Alone

I Return to London

THIS is the way it always seems to me, each time I revisit the grand old town. Not at all as a visit, I mean, but simply as a return. And yet for all that, feeling as I do that I have not been absent very long and am now once more in the midst of scenes to me as familiar as they are beloved, I never fail to experience the feeling of being here for the first time.

It sounds rather absurdly paradoxical, I know, but I do not think that what I mean is so very obscure. It is a tribute to the enduring variety of London that I am trying to pay, pointing out to you that her moods are as changeable as her weather, yet that any of them may have the peculiar allure so essentially a part of London for one from another land, and that some may hold all the sweet poignancy of the fairest day of an English May.

I feel at home in London and yet always as if I were enjoying a first impression of something that is outstandingly worth while. It seems to me that each successive visit is another first impression, and there is only one other place on earth where I have had that feeling—Tahiti. They are as far apart as the poles themselves in every possible regard, yet I experience when I revisit London certain of the elemental, the essential, satisfactions that come to me down there in the South Seas upon each long-anticipated return.

I don't know whether the average Londoner appreciates those characteristics of his city that so deeply move the foreigner.

* * *

I am familiar with most of the cities of the world, with all but half a dozen of the important ones as a matter of fact. I have, I suppose, that receptivity so necessary to the writing person to all manner of small things other people might overlook or disregard. But these things in the aggregate constitute a very important and significant part of the appeal of any place, of the appeal that may be peculiarly its own. I walk about London, either by day or, even more satisfyingly, by night, and though I may be retracing steps first taken years and years ago I find so much that is new, I could as well be passing that way for the first time.

After a week or so in London, then, and very likely three or four score miles of afternoon and evening strolls, I am convinced again that, with the possible exception of Rome which is of course another matter altogether, no city on earth offers the appeal of variety, of ever-changing moods, of constant engaging and sometimes exciting discoveries and of a kind of all-pervading atmosphere of friendliness that you find in London.

The consideration of the Londoner for his overseas friends accentuates it, especially the "atmosphere" part. With rare discernment he perceives what it is that most interests visitors, especially American visitors. His quiet, unobtrusive hospitality shapes itself around that perception. Says he, "Where would you like to lunch today? In England, France, Italy, Russia or the Balkans?" Confronted with such a formidable choice you leave it to him, and never go wrong.

* * *

Afterward, assuming the tasks allotted to the day have been fulfilled to the degree of leaving your conscience sufficiently clear, you set forth upon your saunterings. They may well carry over into the evening, especially into the tender London evenings of late spring and summer. Perhaps you find yourself down in the Temple Gardens or thereabouts by and by, and there in fitting atmosphere you sup. Or else you are lingering reflectively in the neighborhood of noble old Bloomsbury Square, in which case many a cozy tea-room awaits you in the shadows of the British Museum.

Then, when it is quiet and intimate thereabouts, you retrace your ways of many a former visit in and about the West End squares, St. James, Hanover, Berkeley, "that sort of thing," as the Londoner would say.

All is tranquil and full of repose. Yet ever in a rumbling undertone the clamor of Oxford and Regent Streets and Piccadilly reminds you that this serene maze of criss-crossing streets between thronged thoroughfares and placid shaded squares is really the very heart of the world's greatest and—I say it challengingly and in readiness to face controversy—the world's most interesting city.

MARC T. GREENE

Abandoned Farm

We stopped to picnic by a house
Not deserted, but pulled down
By men who having lived enough
Beneath its timbers sought a town.
The oak beside the cellar wall
Was leafy great, its shade was true,
Its leaves coined light as well as when
A house with windows let light through.
There was no sadness on this place,
The birds still sang and wet with years
The land took back what man had given
With something less than weather-tears.

JOHN RITCHEY

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"I Will Fear No Evil"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my grateful appreciation for the splendid work being done by the Monitor in behalf of world peace and brotherhood. Your timely reprints from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy are inspiring, and your pertinent editorial comments shine like a beacon light through the darkness of hate and prejudice which would again plunge the world into chaos. Your editorial headed, "I will fear no evil," deserves special notice. It is not too much to say that in the degree that journalism becomes impregnated with the ideals which the Monitor upholds, war and tumult will disappear from the earth.

To the honest reasoner it must be apparent that all the discords which seem to surround mankind are the product of a departure from God. Indeed, God seems to be left out of consideration by most of those who are responsible for the conduct of national and international affairs, and when He is thought of at all it is usually in the terms of Jehovah, or a God of wrath and war. Surely the name of God is used in vain by those who render lip service to Him as to a mighty potentate, and who at the same time pile up the bombs of hate to be used in scattering death and destruction on defenseless cities. Well did the Psalmist say (Psalms 10:4), "The wicked, through the pride of his countenance, will not seek after God: God is not in all his thoughts."

Memphis, Tenn. JOHN M. DEAN

John Hanson, Finn?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Minneapolis Star this summer appeared an article, which had been published in the New York Times and written by Seymour Wemyss Smith, to the effect that during the time of the War of Independence, from Nov. 5, 1781, John Hanson, a descendant of the settlers in Swedish Delaware Colony, acted as President of the United States. John Hanson, as president under the "articles of confederation," presided over Congress when Washington was called to receive thanks, given for Washington's victory at Yorktown over the British. Thus, the article says, John Hanson was the first president of the United States under the articles of confederation or first constitution, and Washington was first President under the new Constitution.

That article is very interesting to Americans of Finnish descent for this reason: It says that "John Hanson was born in Maryland on April 3, 1715; that his ancestors came from Sweden to Delaware sixty years before, or in 1655." Finland was then a part of Sweden, and my information is that only one expedition came that year, on ship Mercurius, under the command of Hendrick Huygen. In that expedition there were ninety-six passengers, "of which 92 were Finns and two Swedish women and two Swedish maidens," besides the crew. (The Delaware Finns, by E. A. Louhi, page 81.) It seems probable, too, that some of John Hanson's maternal ancestors in the Colony were Finns, in view of the fact that Swedish historians report that at least one half or perhaps 75 per cent of the original colonists in Delaware were Finns.

DR. J. M. LEEKALA

Cleveland, Ohio

"Elementary, My Dear Watson"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article entitled, "Elementary, My Dear Watson," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently, has just been called to my attention in which you commend the FBI in its approach to the solution of modern crime problems.

It is gratifying indeed to have the active support of the press throughout the Nation, particularly in connection with the training courses conducted in the Bureau, and I feel that editors are doing an inestimable service to the citizens by calling their attention to the benefits to be obtained by proper instruction of their community police personnel in the modern means of scientific crime detection.

Washington J. EDGAR HOOVER

The Wide Horizon

Assaying the War in China

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

WARS have a habit of outlasting expectations. Very few observers foresaw, at the beginning of the American Civil War and the World War, that these conflicts would last for more than four years. Both sides in the present Spanish civil war were confident that victory could be achieved in less time than the two years which have elapsed since the commencement of this struggle. And the end of the Sino-Japanese war, which at the outset was regarded in Japan as little more than a magnified "incident" seems just as distant and just as uncertain as it was when the Marco Polo Bridge heard the shots that have since resounded around the world.

The course of hostilities has not been strikingly different from what might have been anticipated by anyone well acquainted with Far Eastern affairs and free from the partisanship for either side which breeds wishful thinking. The two basic conclusions which any such dispassionate observer would have formed before the fighting started have been vindicated. The first of these is Japan's decisive technical military superiority to China, on land and sea and in the air. The second is the swift progress toward national unity which China has achieved, very largely because of Japanese pressure during the last few years.

The familiar lesson that war benefits no participant has been abundantly proved by the present conflict. The standard of living, in Japan as in China, has been set back for many years, if not for a generation, by the costs of the struggle. While China has suffered more, because the war has been fought on its territory, Japan has economic wounds which are none the less real because they are not so visible. The modest gains in the comforts and amenities of life which the Japanese people have won since the war are slipping away. Not only is the daily standard of living suffering as a result of higher prices, but Japan's export trade, on which the livelihood of many of its people depend, is seriously threatened by the new difficulties with raw materials and the higher costs of production. The farther Japan goes into China the less capable she becomes of exploiting the fruits of victory.

Yet the outlook for peace after fourteen months of fighting which has caused at least a million military casualties in killed and wounded and has displaced and uprooted many millions of Chinese civilians is not bright. There is a definite "win the war" background for Japan's new Cabinet; and indications are that military pressure will be intensified rather than slackened, at least until Hankow is captured.

Theoretically there are four kinds of peace that may come at the end of the present war. The first of these, a clear-cut Chinese victory, bringing with it complete Japanese evacuation of occupied territory, may be ruled out as practically impossible, except in the event that Japan should become involved in an unsuccessful war with a third power. China simply does not possess the heavy artillery, the airplanes, the military training and experience which would be needed to drive the Japanese armies from what they hold; and guerrilla warfare, while always annoying, has seldom, if ever, proved decisive.

A complete Japanese victory, in the sense of a permanent occupation of all China, seems almost equally out of the question, if only because of the physical vastness of the task involved. A third possibility would be some kind of compromise settlement, in which Japanese control would be limited to the northern provinces of China and foreign capital might be attracted for the development of this region, in exchange for Japanese promises to respect foreign rights and interests elsewhere. It seems probable, however, that more serious fighting must take place before the details of any such compromise can be even tentatively considered; and the results of this fighting may be such as to undermine the basis of any compromise.

This brings one to the fourth possible outcome: a state of affairs in which Japan, in the name of puppet Chinese governments, would maintain a grip not only on North China but on the Yangtze Valley as far as Hankow and would make the most of its new conquest without benefit of foreign capital, probably squeezing foreign interests in Shanghai to the wall in the process.

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Not a Wheat Reserve?

THE Government of more than one agricultural country is faced with the necessity of buying up a large part of this year's unusually large wheat crop in order to prevent an excessive fall in the price. This being so, there is no reason why the governments concerned should not make virtue of necessity by declaring that the Government-owned wheat stocks will henceforth form part of the backing of the note issue. In doing so they would obviate a technical deterioration of their monetary position which would otherwise result from the expansion of currency or credit in connection with the official wheat purchases. . . . It is true that storage costs for wheat are many times larger than those for gold, but since the Government has to acquire the wheat in any case, no additional expense is involved.—*Financial News*, London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1938

Big Ben . . . Timepiece of the Empire

Photo L. N. A.

Britain's Changing Empire

By J. Henderson Stewart, M. P.

THE DICTATOR STATES have much to answer for, but, as happens frequently in this strange world, their actions have had helpful effects. One of these is the new impulse to Empire development which has moved the people of the British Commonwealth in recent years.

Britain was said, before the World War, to be Empire-conscious; British imperialism was even blamed by some for that calamity; and in terms of movement of population to the Dominions, Britons at that time were certainly not unmindful of opportunities. But all the activities of those days seem minor and haphazard when compared with the massive, deliberate interstate planning of the present time. Whereas in 1913 the Empire "growed," like Topsy, more or less of its own accord, today it is being nurtured and protected like a precious child.

The change is not, of course, wholly due to recent danger of aggression; there were powerful and warlike nations, ambitious for wider possessions, long before Adolf Hitler's arrival. The first and most potent step in the transformation took place when Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand shook themselves free from the apron strings of London and gained complete sovereignty over their own territories. From that day onward the Empire became, instead of a group of Colonies, a union of States, each enjoying the same independence in home and foreign affairs as the Mother Country itself.

* * *

The altered conditions brought new and difficult problems in their train. With independence came a desire on the part of the Dominions to conserve their resources and at the same time to expand their wealth. Their prewar role of modest primary producers no longer sufficed to provide employment and a rising standard of living for their people. Agricultural output had to be widely expanded. At the same time secondary industries sprang up, seeking markets in their own countries.

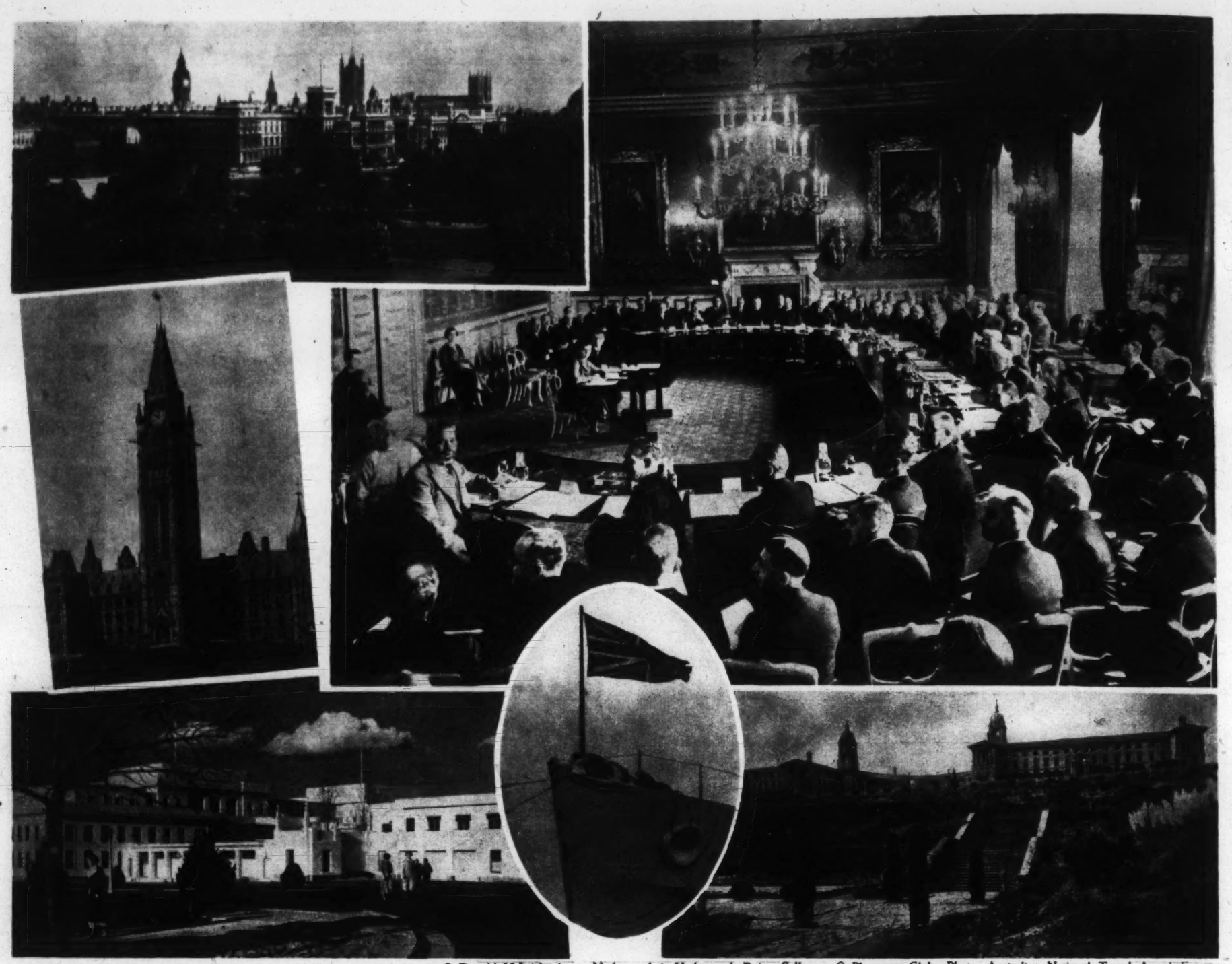
The trade of Great Britain, already feeling the blast of world depression, was immediately affected. Dominion orders, which once maintained thousands of workers in Birmingham, Glasgow, Sheffield, and elsewhere, were no longer forthcoming; while imports of Dominion produce came to England in such quantities that farmers there faced ruin. In the Empire countries agriculturists and industrialists alike suffered increasing hardship.

The strain became such that the various governments were forced to intervene. Popular opinion in all countries demanded an unraveling of the knot. It was in these circumstances that the Ottawa Conference met in 1932.

* * *

The agreement which resulted was the first major attempt to plan inter-imperial trade. It was not an unmixed success, and many similar efforts have followed, the last of which, affecting Australia and Great Britain, took place a few weeks ago. The outcome of that Conference can make no better claim than Ottawa to perfection and finality, but it forms one more link in the chain of intricate agreements which are gradually regulating the entire commerce of the Commonwealth.

The political disturbances of the world led in 1935 and subsequent years to a fresh series of discussions. Dangers grimmer than economic blizzards were now at hand; the peace and security of the Empire were threatened; the long lines of communication were in peril. To the problems of trade were now added those of defense, and they were many and anxious. The Imperial Conference of last year, attended by the Prime Ministers and leaders of every part of the



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"... THE EMPIRE HAS NEVER BEEN SO CAREFULLY SURVEYED, SO CLOSELY KNIT, SO WELL DEVELOPED."

The Foreign Office (Upper Left) Shares With Other Ministries of the London Government Those Relations With the Dominions and Crown Colonies Which Make the British Empire What It Is. It Was at the Ottawa Conference of 1932, Which Met in the Canadian Federal Houses of Parliament, the Tower of Which Appears at the Left, That the First Major Empire Trade Agreement Was Reached. The More Recent Imperial Conference, Meeting in London Last Year (Upper Right), Extended that Tie. From Pretoria, South Africa (Right), to Canberra, Australia (Left), Both of Whose Government Houses Are Shown, the Union Stands Firm, With the British Navy, as Usual, Entering Into the Picture

Empire, was concerned almost exclusively with these and related matters. It is not known what schemes emerged from the lengthy debates, but they were no doubt detailed and comprehensive.

It may fairly be said of the present period that, from the point of view of trade and defense, the Empire has never been so carefully surveyed, so closely knit, so well developed. The efforts of our imperial statesmen in these directions have been vigorous and decisive.

It is the more to be regretted that out of all their conferences nothing constructive has emerged to provide for that further development without which neither trade nor defense can be maintained, namely, the increase of man power in the Dominion countries.

* * *

Despite all that has been done, despite the improvement in communications, the advance of natural science, and the development of industries, 49,000,000 of the 70,000,000 white population of the British Empire still remain congregated in the British Isles. Canada, with an area of 3,500,000 square miles, maintains a population of only 10,400,000; Australia, with 3,000,000 square miles, only 6,700,000; New Zealand, with 105,000 square miles, 1,500,000; and South Africa, with 472,000 square miles, 9,500,000. It is a staggering reflection that at the same time England, with only 51,000 square miles of land, provides work and accommodation for no less than 40,000,000 persons!

In ordinary circumstances, so glaring a maldistribution of people would probably bring about its own remedy. In the present case the reverse is true. Before the World War, emigration from the British Isles to the Dominions was proceeding at a rate of 285,000 persons per annum. In the last eight years it has practically ceased, and there is now a net movement back to England of 8,000 persons each year.

Meanwhile, the birth rate in almost every country in the Empire is falling. In the United Kingdom it was once 36.3 per 1,000; today it is 14.7. In Australia it has slumped from 27 to 17.1, and in New Zealand from 27 to 16.6. In Canada, save for the French Province of Quebec, the decline is no less serious. Only in South Africa, with a rate of 24.4 per 1,000, is any relief to be found. And when it is realized that a birth rate of not less than 19.5 per 1,000 is needed to keep population at its present level, the need for action becomes rudely apparent.

It was no wonder that the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Undersecretary for State for the Dominions, said the other day in the House of Lords: "We can take it as a fact that unless we can populate (the) Empire . . . within a reasonable time, then someone else will populate it for us."

* * *

Fortunately for the Empire, thinking men in all parties are becoming alarmed at the prospect and are addressing their thoughts afresh to the problem. As usual in England, the first signs of agitation come from outside the Government, and there has recently been formed a new organization pledged to bring Empire development to the forefront of British politics. Its beginnings were notable.

In November of last year an unofficial conference took place in the Guildhall, London, attended by representatives from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, by delegates from nearly every Empire organization in England, and by some of the most prominent figures in British public life. After a vigorous debate, resolutions were adopted calling for an early resumption of Empire migration and urging the Government to "establish a Statutory Authority immune from changes of Government, with definite powers, and charged with the whole-time duty, in co-operation with similar bodies in the Overseas Dominions, to initiate, consider, and aid in carrying into effect schemes for the encouragement of all forms of useful Empire activities, migration, and development upon adequately financed and properly supervised bases."

The meeting attracted widespread attention in the British and Empire press. It was followed a few weeks later by a deputation to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, at which the leaders of the Conference spoke to the terms of the resolutions. Hopes were high.

* * *

The Prime Minister, however, had little to offer. He made it plain that much spadework would have to be done before any large-scale enterprise could be undertaken. The Government, he said, recognized the importance and seriousness of the question, and would assist migration to the Dominions in every way possible. It was essential, however, that any such scheme must have the full co-operation of the various Dominion Governments, and this co-operation for the time being was not available.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the then Dominions Secretary, had expressed the same thought a few months earlier at the conclusion of the Imperial Conference, when he stated in the House of Commons that the discussions which took place at the Conference gave no indication that any of the Dominion Governments at that time felt able to join the United Kingdom Government in schemes of assisted migration.

The Ministers' statements came as a setback to the delegates, but they persisted in their efforts, and in July of this year a further Conference was held at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow. The meeting was again well attended and a keen discussion took place among members representing the Dominions and various influential bodies in Great Britain. The two resolutions of the Guildhall Conference were reaffirmed and a third was added setting up an Empire Development Council "having for its object the co-ordination of public opinion and effort in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, on the imperative need for Empire development."

The new Council will be set up in the autumn, and already plans are being considered for a vigorous campaign. The task before the Council will be arduous. At home the long pause in emigration has dulled men's minds to the habit of oversea settlement; the unique advantages of the social services make the keenest spirits hesitate before transferring to another country where few of these benefits exist; and in any case families are less ready than before to face the hardships and hazards of unfamiliar country.

* * *

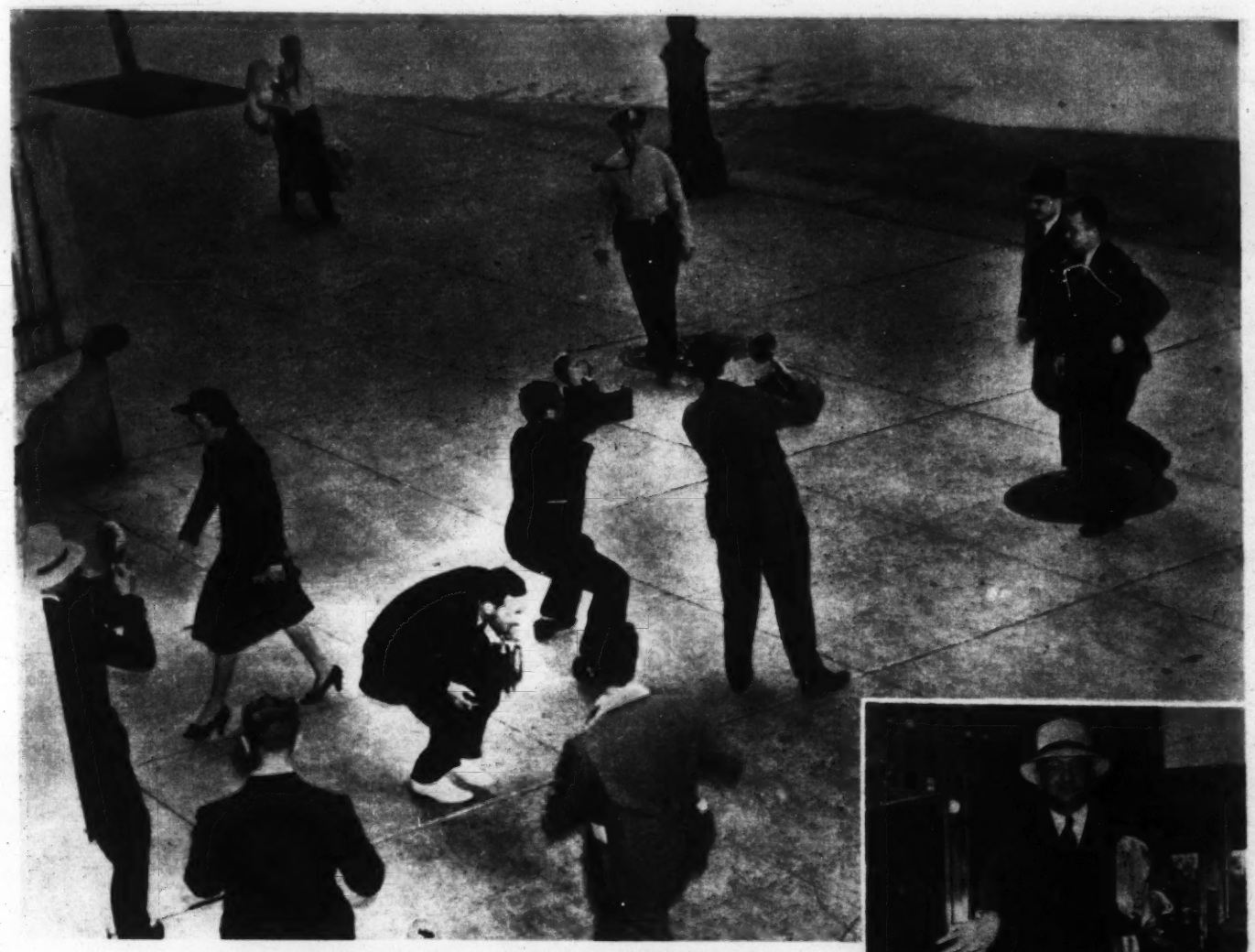
In the Dominions, excepting South Africa, unemployment is still serious, and governments are unwilling to encourage new entrants so long as their present citizens remain idle; they assert, too, that without an enlarged and guaranteed market in England (which at present seems impossible) there is no place for a greater population.

To overcome these objections will not be easy, for they go to the root of the world's economic problems of the present time. Yet they must be overcome if the British Empire is to survive. It will be for the Development Council so to instruct public opinion in all parts of the Commonwealth that the various governments will be compelled to lay their heads together for the establishment of wide, constructive schemes calculated to bring about a better distribution of population and a sounder basis of national and imperial security.

Meet the "Fall Guys"

Because Grocery Clerks and Sales Girls Risk Their Nickels and Dimes in a Gambling Game, Which Probably Is Crooked, the Underworld Profits Mightily and Corruption Reaches High Places

By Ralph M. Blagden



ALL BECAUSE PEOPLE GAMBLE Wide World Photos

News Cameramen, Not Being Allowed Inside the Supreme Court Building in New York, Scene of the Hines Trial, Worked Fast to Photograph District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey (Wearing Hat), Arriving With One of His Aides. Mrs. Hines, at the Left, Is On Her Way to Her Daily Place Among the Listeners, and at the Right Presiding Justice Ferdinand E. Pecora Approaches With His Briefcase

TWO NEGRO WOMEN of Harlem were brought before Justice Ferdinand Pecora recently during the trial of James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District leader in New York, to tell of a raid in 1932 when they were arrested in a "policy bank" concerned with the species of gambling known as the "numbers game." One of them seemed thoroughly unhappy about her plight. An observer well might have concluded she would leave the courtroom a wiser woman, and, perhaps, seek more creditable employment. But, less than a week later she and the other witness were arrested in another policy-bank raid under almost identical circumstances and in substantially the same neighborhood as before.

Apparently gambling had not taken a holiday, not even while its vices and costs were being blazoned forth across the nation by the Hines trial. Apparently there are more than "top men," "fixers," and "protectors" involved in gambling. Apparently there is more to gambling than the big-business syndicate of Dutch Schultz and his henchmen, who organized it into a $20,000,000-a-year business. Apparently along with the "top men" there are the bottom men, and—there are the players!

* * *

Thomas E. Dewey, New York's District Attorney, after painstaking investigation, has placed the names of nearly a score of policy racket leaders on two indictments. He could not possibly have indicted the 15,000 policy collectors in New York City or its more than 300,000 men and women who bet their pennies and dimes in the hope that "1 will get them 600"—meaning that they hope they will win.

Beyond the stern and solemn accents of the court where the gray-haired Tammany politician was fighting for his freedom, there was a strange cacophony of sounds. There was the thunder of horses at Saratoga, which was at the height of its season, as the Hines trial started, with thousands of men and women crowding the bookies' windows to lay their bets on each race. There was the swish of numbers in revolving drums on hundreds of motion picture-theater stages, as thousands more participated in "bank nights." In the backs of Harlem poolrooms on the very streets that George Weinberg, J. Richard (Dixie) Davis and other Schultz henchmen walked as they built their racket, policy bankers urged players to bet their money.

"Hurry, hurry, gentlemen, last chance to pick your number."

When the Hines trial was only a week along, this writer stood outside 351 Lenox Avenue—the old policy racket headquarters—and heard two Negroes talking:

"I got a hunch I picked the right number today," one said.

At the country clubs there was the slap of cards on tables, with stakes from a quarter of a cent to 25 cents a point.

At a place on the West Side one night recently there was a sudden commotion as Police Commissioner Valentine's officers nabbed 13 men conducting a wireroom for placing and paying bets on horseraces.

In the New York Times latest index there were numerous references to the Hines trial—easily the major criminal trial in the nation at the time. Immediately following these entries was a reference to a prominent society woman who "—plans lottery to help Hot Springs hospital."

Almost any Sunday during the trial, the New Yorker could buy a certain newspaper and discover exactly what the odds were on the prospects for conviction, acquittal or a mistrial.

Now that proverbial but convenient "visitor from Mars" might observe that this was all very strange—to make such a noise about the conviction of a few men when there seemed to be so much gambling going on all the time. He probably would not be put off by the comment that "it is just one of those things," so you would have to start by explaining that gambling is very prevalent, and that this complicates the whole problem greatly.

You would have to explain all about beano, bingo, church fairs, charity lotteries and bridge. You would have to dig up those statistics and give him some such story as this:

It is estimated that from $3,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 is wagered each year on all modes of gambling; that $1,000,000,000 is wagered in playing the numbers, that millions of Americans probably play bridge for money once a week or so, that millions of dollars go into slot machines, fashionable casinos and fully-equipped gambling rooms in hundreds of American cities, and that additional millions are bet on prizefights, Mexican beans, football games and every other game about the outcome of which there is any doubt.

This fellow from Mars, who has a frightful reputation for being literal, would undoubtedly come forward with copies of State constitutions in which it is written that games depending upon chance instead of skill are unlawful.

But if you agree with this visitor that something should be done to elevate the level of consistency you are certain to run straight into at least two fixed points of view, first, that gambling is deeply entrenched in human nature itself and, second that gambling is almost a national trait in the United States.

In support of the first viewpoint there is voluminous literature. The caveman, for instance, emerging from his cave for a day of "cave-manning," would return to sit all day if a cloud cast a shadow in a certain way. Primitive chiefs would pull shrubs from the ground, and if the roots came up, the signs were propitious and the chief would lead his men to the wars. Hannibal, the Great, would turn back from great enterprises if six birds suddenly flew in a certain formation across the blue Mediterranean. Learned men tell us this is all part of the gambling nature—the tendency to believe there is somewhere a force beyond the laws of cause and effect operating to aid or injure men. That force is called chance, upon which all gambling is based.

The second viewpoint relates to gambling as a national trait, and here the literature is similarly extensive. For instance, you will learn, if you examine history, that Buffalo Bill won the town of Deadwood, S. D., in a poker game, that New York City Hall is said to have been built with lottery money, that every year Alaskans wager when the ice will go out and the winner pockets $60,000. The railroads in the middle of the last century gambled on the ultimate value of the land and resources on their right of way. The professional card player, waxed mustache and all, was a fixture on the Mississippi River boat. The roulette wheel and faro are part of United States national history.

* * *

Yet, because this widespread inclination to gamble periodically causes national blemishes like those disclosed at the Hines trial, calm acceptance of the situation is not entirely tenable.

This writer thought, when he first examined this problem, that he had a theory that would stand up. It ran like this: At first glance gambling seemed to be particularly prevalent among the very poor and the very rich. Thus in Harlem, where you can see shoes tied with pieces of string, hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly on the "numbers" and for "dream books" that purport to help the player to the winning combinations. Similarly there is excessive gambling in the expensive night clubs where the wealthy congregate outside Miami, New Orleans and at Monte Carlo.

So, perhaps, gambling is a vice of extremes—of the very rich and the very poor, of those who have not enough and those who have too much. Those who have basically just enough are sober, middle-class folk who work for what they get and are strangers to dice, bookies and the whirling wheel.

But then this theory ran into the quicksands of facts. The middle-class is estimated to put $4,000,000,000 a year into sweepstake tickets, bingo, racetrack betting, dog races, bridge and other games of chance. At least that is the estimate of the Information Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which, places the amount put into gambling even by the very poor, the unemployed and the unfortunate at $1,000,000,000 a year.

* * *

Is gambling an appetite so indigenous to all classes and so extensive, then, that society must submit to men like Dutch Schultz and other "top men"?

At this season of the year, between the close of the summer racing season and the opening of church fairs, there is no definite answer. While no one on Mr. Dewey's staff would assert that he could end gambling, the aggressive young District Attorney, whose assistants look like a college football team, has done some effective work in the direction of checking the quest of "something for nothing." When Davis, Pompez and Ison fled New York in 1935 to escape the Dewey drive and when Weinberg and Schoenhaus were arrested, the Schultz gambling syndicate dissolved, even though the unsavory business continued among small policy bankers. Dewey hopes, with some justification, that the grip of the underworld will have been loosened.

The raid on the Seventy-second Street wireroom may be the signal for a major campaign against illegal betting on horse racing. In the meantime city magistrates are dismissing fewer charges against those caught in policy banks and the young assistant district attorneys are prosecuting policy cases with increasing zeal in the Court of Special Sessions. Pin ball games and crane devices have been virtually eliminated in New York. Slot machines are growing rare.

But dwarfing, perhaps, all other effects of the Hines trial on the gambling market was one revelation—that

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Out of the Clothes Closet

Camphor, With Innumerable Industrial Uses, Was Scarce and Expensive Until Chemists Learned to Make It From Turpentine, Just as They Have Learned to Duplicate Many Other Materials

By Herbert B. Nichols

H. Armstrong Roberts, Courtesy du Pont Company

CAMPHOR FOR THE MILLS OF INDUSTRY

The Industrial Chemist Has Learned to Extract the Product from the Southern Pine in the United States. Workmen Are Dragging a Huge Stump From the Ground, Above. Crushed and Distilled, It Produces Turpentine, and From the Turpentine Camphor Is Manufactured, and Flows Into the Waiting Barrel for Delivery

A QUIET BUT FORCEFUL worker on the side of international peace today is the applied chemist at work behind the scenes of industry. Nations may war to obtain colonies, to gain product monopolies through exploitation of natural resources, and thus demand for a time more than their share of the world's purchasing power. But of late years the chemist has been able to nullify such monopolies by producing equally good or even superior products in his crucibles.

True, he is sometimes credited as well with turning out materials useful as tools of war. But the trouble lies not in the product so much as in those upon whose shoulders falls responsibility for use of the product. One would hardly blame the inventors of the automobile for highway crashes brought about by human carelessness or misuse. Nor can the chemist be blamed if the high-grade steel he discovers goes into swords and guns; if the chlorine he found for purifying water, bleaching cotton, etc., goes into war gases; or if new fabrics go into uniforms.

* * *

Rubber is another raw material which the chemist has been able to duplicate synthetically in the laboratory. Because of high resistance to sun and oxygen, as well as to rotting when in contact with petroleum or chemicals, chloroprene rubber has supplanted nature's product for use in gasoline hoses or wherever rubber comes in contact with chemicals. Where quality is demanded it serves, too, for tires, rubberized fabrics, footwear and gloves. Another value is its ability to keep the price of nature's product within reason, for while there is still more raw rubber available than the world demands, yet if the price be raised too high, chemical rubber would be drafted in its place. Never again, it is predicted, will rubber goods manufacturers pay $1.25 a pound for rubber.

One could compile a long list of products which small sections of the world once held in monopoly, sisal hemp by Yucatan, dyes and optical glass by Germany, textiles (such as silk by Japan), rare oils and perfumes by France and the Balkans, asphalt by Trinidad, nitrogen by Chile, camphor by Formosa, and several metals, steels and alloys by scattered corners of the globe. Through the activity of chemists these products are no longer sectional monopolies.

The romantic story behind camphor is probably as good an illustration as any of the part played by innumerable factors in demanding that men and nations be satisfied with fair profits from the sale of Nature's bounties. This same lesson must some day be learned throughout all industry. Already it has become the basis of labor's skirmishes with capital.

Camphor first became an article of international trade during the 15th century when caravans from the east brought it to Europe. Chinese merchants visiting the little island of Formosa found there the trees which exude a strange balmy odor capable of scenting the air for miles around. The natives had perfected a crude method of distilling from the trunks of these trees a fragrant white oil which when formed into cakes served them in pagan ritualism.

Traders carried it all over the world, to Egypt, India and Arabia and finally to America. China's rulers annexed the island and found its snow-like product fast becoming a world necessity.

Most people still think of camphor as invariably associated with the attic and seldom-entered clothes closets where winter woolens and swimming suits find interseasonal repose. Others recognize it as an article in the stock of the local apothecary. But as a matter of fact it is much more important than that. America's giant plastics industry requires millions of pounds each year as it turns out motion picture film, heels for women's shoes, automobile steering wheels, instrument boards, safety glass and several hundred smaller articles like fountain pens and low-price jewelry.

* * *

When industry became interested in camphor, issuing a demand for a constant supply at low cost, Japan was in control of the market, having gained possession of Formosa in 1895 as a concession of the Sino-Japanese War. It was discovered in 1869 by two American chemists named Hyatts, that mononitrocellulose or "pyroxylin" becomes plastic when treated with camphor and alcohol. It can be moulded like clay in this condition, and when the desired shape has been produced the evaporated solvents leave celluloid. Since then, many improvements have been made over the early product, one of them being the use of cellulose acetate to replace nitrate, thus overcoming an objectionable quality of inflammability.

The early public reaction to this "imitation ivory" was about as favorable as it was toward imitation strawberry jam until food specialists added imitation seeds. People wouldn't buy things of imitation ivory until someone thought of disguising it more thoroughly by the addition of artificial grain and imperfections.

But getting back to our story of camphor—the Japanese for a long time controlled the supply and hence the price until American chemists reached into nature's storehouse of spare molecules and found another raw material which was cheaper and would do just as well. It turned out to be, like camphor, a product of a tree, but one not even distantly related to Cinnomomum camphora, the camphor tree. It was the southern pine which supplies the turpentine so valued by the naval stores industry. Thousands of men were already employed in the obtaining of turpentine, and when a method of transforming it into camphor was found, all that was necessary was establishment of a factory. The only synthetic camphor plant in the United States is part of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company at Deepwater Point on the Delaware River, Maryland. There the same odor which delighted Chinese mandarins centuries ago, can be detected for miles around.

The term "synthetic" or "artificial" has come to mean nothing good according to some people's way of thinking, but in the case of camphor, synthetic camphor is almost impossible to distinguish from the natural article. Chemically it is already a very complicated organic structure in its original state as turpentine. The chemist merely "rearranges" its parts as a child might rearrange the blocks in a playroom house. The process reduced to lowest terms is simply the passing of hydrochloric acid gas into the oil of turpentine.

Inside the plant the general impression is a breath-taking one, for huge cylinders rise story after story connected by a maze of piping. It would be easier to follow Tarzan in his native jungle than to try to unscramble the route of the pipes.

Synthetic camphor is not only untouched by human hands from the time it enters the plant as turpentine until it leaves as camphor, but it is unseen by the human eye as well, except where a peep-hole allows a glimpse to earnest young chemists in charge of the brewing. Nearly all wear the prefix of "Doctor" before their names, and their factory is essentially a laboratory reproduced on a mammoth scale.

* * *

Following the progress of the original material through this vast laboratory, beginning with the entrance of purified turpentine or "pinene," we find that it flows through pipes to a giant cooking tank where another pipe joins it bringing necessary chemicals. Heat goes on, steam pressure jumps, paper discs record various conditions within the tank, and the mixture "cooks" for four and a half hours.

Having simmered his batch of chemicals properly, the chemist now proceeds to take them out—as casually as straining soup through a colander. One of the towering cylinders turns out to be a still and after traveling upwards the semi-finished product comes out as camphene. After further processing changes it to isoborneol, rapidly approaching camphor, the final process takes out unwanted chemicals and pure molten camphor flows into a tank at the end of the line.

The change from hot liquid to cool flakes is easily accomplished. A revolving drum slides through the liquid mass and because this cylinder is cool a layer forms on the surface to be carried upward and around the drum until a sharp knife interrupts the journey, the camphor flaking off to form "snowdrifts" which are pushed down an incline and stored in waiting barrels.

The early experiments in synthetic camphor go back to the early years of the 19th century when a German apothecary introduced hydrochloric acid into turpentine and obtained the first crystal resembling camphor. Many followed him into the field and an improved artificial camphor was obtained by chemical means in 1853 by Bertholet, the great French chemist. Many Germans then followed with additional gains and Americans followed them.

Always the attempts at synthetic production followed fluctuations in the cost of the natural product. The incentive for research lay in market price. Today, manufacturers who depend on a steady supply at reasonable price need worry no more about a sudden soaring to $2 a pound, such as occurred in 1920. The present price is around 35 cents a pound and it seems likely to remain thereabouts.

The Farmer Goes to College

When the Harvest Is In, 300 Youths and Men Will Head for the University of Wisconsin Short Course to Learn More About Good Agricultural Methods Before Spring Arrives

By Kathryn Dayton Aurner

WHILE JOE COLLEGE is busily packing his bags for another year of higher learning, the average farm boy is faced with two of the busiest months in the year.

But in Wisconsin, this enterprising farm boy envies no one, for his school opens November 14 and closes March 11. Designed strictly for him, the Wisconsin Farm Short Course offers specialized subjects on the Agricultural campus of the state university at Madison.

I had heard a little about the school from V. E. Kivlin, its director; enough to know I'd like to see for myself. So I said:

"Sure! They don't need the milk tonight anyway."

It was like having a curtain rise on a stage drama to open that barn door and be greeted by the sight I saw! Long rows of tables gleamed white under unshaded lights. Boys in shirt sleeves, sweaters, a few overalls, some coats, sat over their trays or moved quietly about among the tables.

So tray in hand, I took my place behind a youth and was, in my turn, helped to a generous serving of whipped sweet potatoes, breaded veal, scalloped corn, cinnamon roll, butter and milk and dessert. And all the time I was taking in the cooking end of the room, not unlike an exaggerated farm kitchen with its huge six-lid range (run by oil I later learned) and its gargantuan kettles hung around it.

* * *

"You wouldn't believe this was a 20-cent meal, would you?" Kiv asked when we were settled at our table.

Thoughts of my struggle with our own family's budget came to my mind. "I can't see how it's done! Are the meals always this good?"

"Yes, I can truthfully say they are. Rice pudding last night and a gelatine dessert the night before allowed us some extra for the ice cream cups tonight. You see, the boys eat on $4 a week and that means careful figuring. The same dieticians who supervise the University Commons plan the meals with me, and all the ordering is done through Wisconsin Dormitories and Commons. The bread is baked in the Union ovens, but everything else is cooked on that stove with the two large ovens that you see. The cooks are paid from our funds."

"What does the whole set-up cost the boys?"

"For the whole 15 weeks, board, room and fees amount to $97. Incidentals run it up to $100 usually. You see most of these boys have to skimp and save the rest of the year to squeeze out enough for this time away from the farm. To be sure they are allowed to come for less than the 15 weeks period, but the majority of the 349 this first term are returning after Christmas for the second."

"Of course," he added proudly, "the greater share of them graduate at the end of the two-years course and many return for their third year. And our schedule is so arranged that they need not repeat a single subject!"

Kiv turned again to the door. "Excuse me a minute. Here's Miss Borchers of the speech department. She's eating with us too, tonight. You see, the boys from her speech class are reading Dickens's 'Christmas Carol' after dinner."

I would have to stay, that was all!

About six years ago Dean Christensen of the College of Agriculture, brought from Denmark the idea of the co-operative living among farm youths of that country; and although not based strictly on the foreign schools' principles, the Wisconsin plan of a curriculum built around the social and cultural interests, as well as the vocational needs of farm boys, motivates this venture in rural education.

"The Wisconsin Short Course" had already been in existence for nearly 50 years, with students living off the campus and specializing in purely agricultural subjects. The new problem was one of enlarging the curriculum and, a more difficult one, of obtaining dormitories, a dining room.

Boys kept passing us on their way to the steam table for seconds on bread and milk; a few late comers filled their trays. I studied their faces, all rather on the serious side, it seemed to me—none of the play-boy here! Their ages, I learned, range from 18 to 56, with the average just below 22. Some have college degrees, many are high school graduates, while still others have not finished grade school. But they all have done a man's job on some farm and expect to return to that farm better equipped to carry on their profession in a community that is bound to profit by their leadership.

It didn't take long to discover who it was that held together this diversified group of men and boys—Kiv. He was Kiv to each of them. He knew them all by name, knew their schedules, their backgrounds and their personal problems.

While we were talking and eating, the boys began to drift out in groups so that by the time we were through, the hall was practically empty.

"I should think you would have trouble rounding them up for these evening forum meetings after they've been in class from 8 to 5:30 all day," I said.

Kiv smiled a knowing smile. "They know they don't have to do anything. But come on to the meeting and see for yourself."

Over in the dorms, immediately at the rear of the Stock Pavilion, the recreation hall was already full of expectant boys seated close together in a fair-sized raftered room. They were singing "On Wisconsin," "Home on the Range," without a leader but in perfect harmony. Before long the "cast" appeared and took their places.

* * *

Perhaps I hadn't expected any too much from an all-male cast reading Dickens's "Christmas Carol." I do know that I found myself carried away beyond my belief by the thing as interpreted by those boys! The audience was equally thrilled. It listened attentively, ready for a laugh where a laugh was due and sober in the serious passages.

After the play, I took a look around the dormitories. They were really good-sized rooms, partitioned off and furnished with desks, chairs and double-deck beds. One boy proudly showed me the library, a six-shelf book case filled with fiction and non-fiction books from the traveling library.

Since that first night of the play reading, it has been my privilege to

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IN THE RECREATION HALL: Opportunity for a Little Quiet Reading After a Day in the Classrooms

WHEN BETTER FARMS ARE MADE: The Wisconsin Short Course Will Make Them. Directly Above Is the Administration Building of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, Where Many of the Short Course Classes Are Held. Dean V. E. Kivlin Is Shown Going Over Class Schedules With Three Students. He Knows All the Boys by Name, and Takes a Personal Interest not Only in What They Learn, but in Seeing That They Get Square Meals for $4 a Week.

Foto-Biener, Guatemala, Courtesy Harper & Brothers

A CORRIDOR IN THE MAIN PATIO OF "THE HOUSE IN ANTIGUA"
Flowering Trees . . Full Sunshine . . Art Objects

Antigua, the Ancient

In Which We Visit a Half-Ruined City and Are Charmed by the Seventeenth-Century Home of a Spanish Grandee

By Albert Field Gilmore

IT CAME ABOUT in this wise. While perusing the Sunday book magazine of a New York paper early in December, I saw the advertisement and review of a volume by Louis Ademic, entitled "A House in Antigua." As Antigua was terra incognita to me, it was passed over as of no special interest. Two weeks later, en voyage to California, via Colombo and the Panama Canal, a fellow passenger inquired if we were interested in this identical book, adding that as our ship was to call at San José for a trip to Guatemala City, we could by a motor detour from the railroad visit Antigua, the old capital of the country, and the house in question, a house so important historically as well as architecturally as to inspire the writing of an impressive volume.

Perusal of the book stirred a desire to visit this mountain-set seat, of a vanished glory, exotic from old Spain, and immediately we agreed to join the party making up for the excursion. Following instructions in the volume, a wireless message to a gentleman in Guatemala City brought permission to visit the ancient house, a privilege now withdrawn from the general public, because of ruthless acts of former visitors who, although graciously admitted, had violated the proffered courtesy.

* * *

On a perfect morning, at the end of the old year, our ship dropped anchor in the harbor of San José. Early on deck, we were charmed with the spectacle. To the left rose a symmetrical mountain, cone-shaped, blunt at the top, while down the green slopes reached long, dark fingers of lava from the volcano, which in the long past had burned the lush growth with a withering fire. Alongshore lay a level plain backed by highlands, green to their summits, with a riot of vegetation which only the tropics can produce. Breakfast quickly over, we were lowered over the side in a basket, six at a time, to a waiting launch. A tug towed us to a rough dock to which we were lifted by another basket, and we found ourselves seated in a comfortable train bound for Guatemala City, capital of the country.

For an hour our journey lay across the coastal plain, heavy with tropical vegetation, interspersed with many fruit-bearing trees—banana, mango, papaya, and a host of other trees and shrubs unknown to a New Englander. The roadside was literally carpeted with flowers, while the trees and shrubs along the way were festooned with vines, heavy with blossoms of many colors. It was a journey through a veritable world of bloom. Here and there through the tropical growth, glimpses were had of pretentious haciendas, set in a riot of color from masses of flowering shrubs and trees. In the spacious corrals were sleek horses and fat cattle, sure signs of substantial prosperity. The cone of graceful Fuego on our left came nearer, and presently over the treetops rose the double cones of Agua, eruptions of which have devastated the neighboring country.

Presently the road begins to ascend, and the vegetation changes. The flowers disappear and coffee fincas replace the great banana groves of the plain. The bright green leaves of the coffee plants, now heavy with fruit, attract the eye. As coffee plants thrive only in the shade, special varieties of trees are planted to produce favorable conditions. Accordingly, the coffee fincas have the appearance of a forest, with serried rows of the plants reaching into the distance. Still higher up, coffee gives place to sugar cane. Sugar is the third most valuable product of the country, bananas and coffee only exceeding it.

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At the end of two hours, we leave the train at Palin, an Indian village, and take waiting motors for the trip over the height of land to Antigua. The excellent dirt road winds in and out in many a hairpin turn as it ascends to 7,000 feet. The tropical vegetation of the lowlands has disappeared and the dark cypress generously borders the highway. Oxcarts, heavily laden with cane, hug the walls of narrow cuts, and we pass many native carriers laden with burdens, borne in a sort of rack or harness on their backs and supported by a wide band across the forehead. The men carry loads of unbelievable weight, with a peculiar shuffling gait between a walk and a trot. It is said so accustomed are these carriers to the sense of weight that on the return journey, if there are no goods to transport, a rock is placed in the harness "to lean against."

In something more than an hour, we are over the divide and are sliding down into a magnificent valley. Presently, as we round a sharp turn in the road, Antigua lies before us, almost at our feet, set in a saucer-shaped valley, surrounded by towering heights. The impressive landscape brings us to a halt, the better to take it in. But necessity soon calls, and we wind down the long slope into the town, witnessing many unusual scenes.

Antigua is for the most part a city of ruins. Founded during the third decade of the sixteenth century by Spanish conquistadores, it served for two and a half centuries as the capital of the country. At first built of wood, it was transformed gradually into a city of stone, with many magnificent structures, some twoscore churches and monasteries, palaces for the rulers and Spanish grandees who sought fame and fortune in this charming country. In 1541, the city was shaken by an earthquake and overwhelmed by a flood of hot water from Agua, the double-topped volcano now standing in silent majesty above the town. Many of the inhabitants lost their lives. Grandees and officials with their entire families were wiped out. But the city recovered and for 230 years continued as the capital of the country. Its inhabitants numbered 100,000.

In 1773, the town again was visited by a devastating earthquake, which wrecked its magnificent buildings and destroyed a large portion of the inhabitants. The capital was then moved to Guatemala City, some 20 miles distant, and, as it was believed, to a safer location. Strange to say, in the intervening years, Antigua has experienced no further disturbances, while the new capital has suffered from several quakes. It is now rebuilt, a modern city with many fine buildings and pleasant parks.

Antigua has only partially recovered from the ancient disaster. Its population now numbers scarcely more than 10,000. Its cobble-paved streets incline toward a narrow ditch in the center, which carries off the heavy rainfall. The houses of stone and mortar are for the most part of one story, their blank walls facing the street, which completely hides charming patios within. In this respect, it still repeats the custom of the mother country.

* * *

We visit the ruins of the great San Francisco church and monastery, a structure that covered four blocks. Although a hopeless ruin, the grandeur of the structure is still obvious. Its beautifully groined ceilings, magnificent archways, and delicate carvings bespeak artistry of a high order. The churches, with few exceptions, still lie in shapeless ruin.

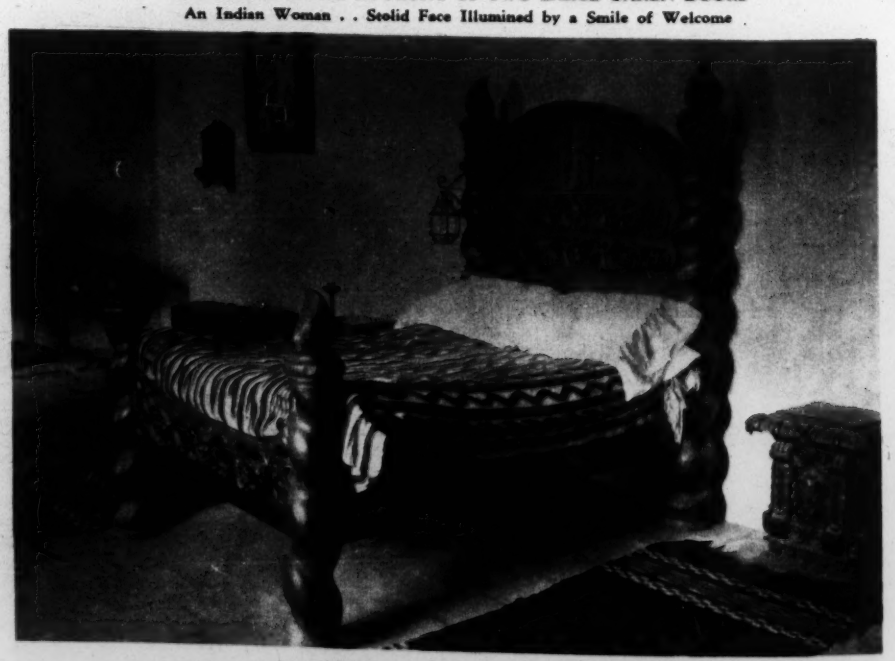
It is midday, and we seek out the Hotel Manchen, with its charming patio, thickset with masses of bloom. A marimba band beats out its monotonous rhythm, to the cadences of which an Indian family—father, mother, and six children, the youngest scarcely more than an infant—move in graceful steps. All are clad in the colorful costume of the country. It is a brilliant setting for one's lunch, and we enjoy its novelty to the limit.

The house in Antigua, however, is the goal of our visit, and we hasten away, somewhat reluctantly, to be sure, from this attractive hostelry. On the Calle de la Nobleza, the Street of the Nobility, it properly stands, for, with perhaps a single exception, it was and is the most outstanding residence in

(Continued on page 12)

Courtesy Harper & Brothers

"OUR GUIDE HALTS IN FRONT OF TWO LARGE OAKEN DOORS"
An Indian Woman . . Stolid Face Illumined by a Smile of Welcome

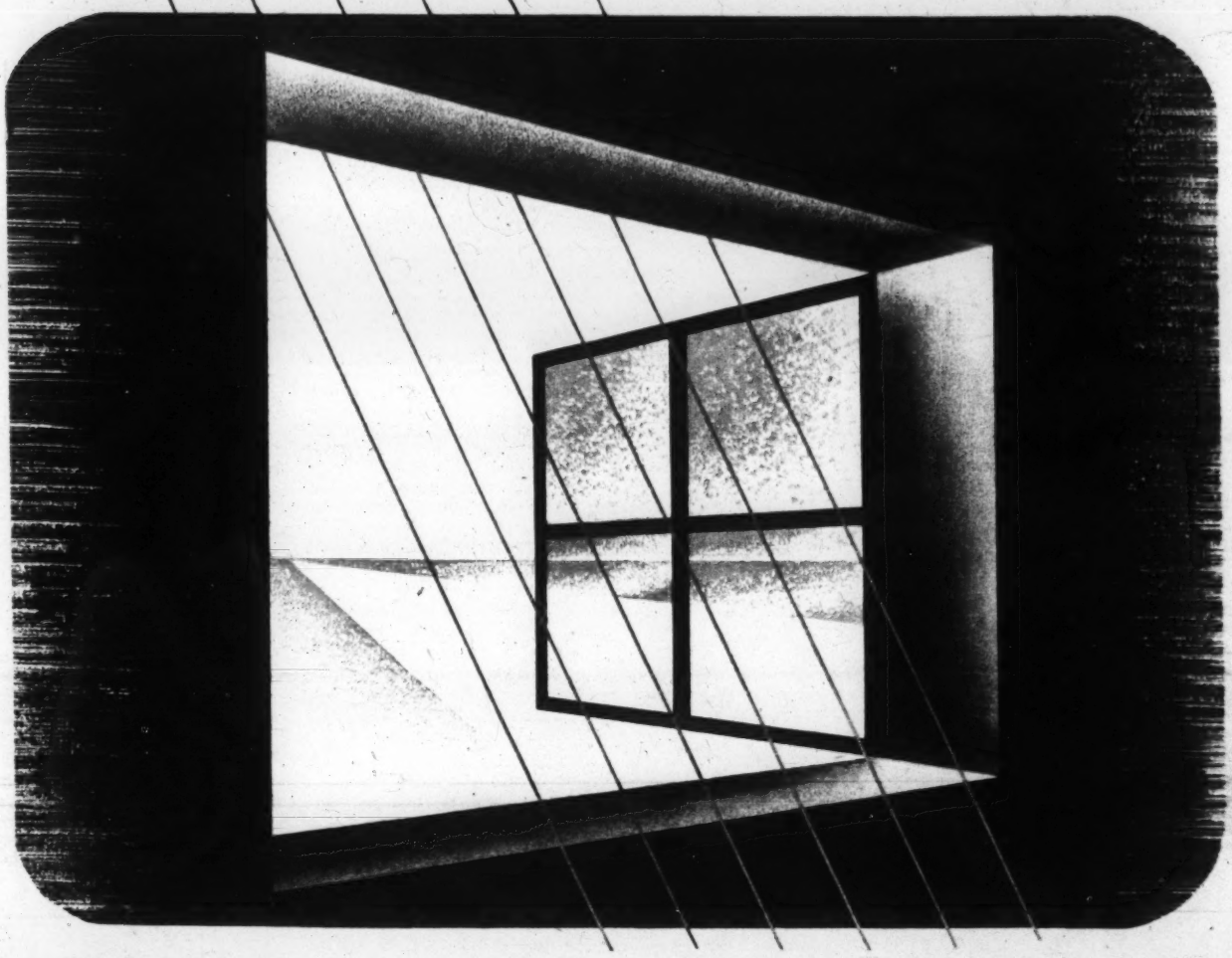


Courtesy Harper & Brothers

". . OPEN THE DOORWAYS TO THE BEDROOMS"
Heavily Carved Furniture of the Period . . Spacious and High-Walled

COMMON SENSE

By Ella H. Hay



BEFORE LABELING action "common sense," or "nonsense," the thinker is likely to consider what these terms imply. "Common sense," as generally used, shows a misconception of what constitutes wisdom in human action. When accepted as meaning majority sense, "common sense" is not always good sense.

To be really sensible, action must have a spiritual basis. The individuals or groups who show good sense are those who look beyond the evidence of the senses and grasp the vision that has not yet appeared to the majority. What is generally considered nonsense at one time, or by large numbers in one period, often becomes the good sense of a later date. "Visionary" is a term that general usage applies to the impractical. But the Scriptures say, "Where there is no vision the people perish."

All human progress has resulted from the use of good sense by individuals and nations—and this generally in the face of the cry that the proposed action was impractical. The many instances recorded in history of battles waged between progress and human opinion show that common sense needs to seek a higher base. Only a few had the vision to see beyond the horizon in the fifteenth century. Then as now the majority demanded tangible proof that the vision was practical before their common sense was ready for a new level. The vision of the early Christians converted a large portion of the world to Christianity. Practical proofs gradually lifted the sense of the people from idolatry to the worship of God as Spirit.

* * *

A view of modern inventions shows that few were considered sensible in the beginning. It was not common sense that invented the airplane or made it practical for general use. The vision of a few gave the world the automobile, steam engine, telephone and various other usable machines. Human thought has changed greatly toward inventions during the past century. So many things that were branded foolish and impractical have become necessities that one would hesitate to say that any proposed labor or time-saving machine is out of the range of good sense. The readiness of the majority to admit that anything can be done in the line of invention is of great assistance in the achievement. When human thought acknowledges that a worth-while thing is possible, the accomplishment is hastened.

There are many problems needing solution in the world today, and an increasing number of the world's people are coming to believe that these problems can be met through peace, harmony, justice and intelligence. It is not good sense to believe that the cause of the world's troubles can cure them. Greed, injustice, hatred, fear and selfishness have caused war, business depressions, economic strife, lack, and class distinction. Advocates of the Golden Rule in business are still called visionary and impractical; but an increasing number of people are becoming convinced that spiritual means alone will bring the solution of the world's problems.

In many places we see men of vision working to prove by tangible results that honesty, justice, alertness, and intelligent action solve business problems. Henry Ford increased his business by paying more than a living wage, and lowering the price of his commodity. Both of these actions were contrary to common sense, but they proved to be good sense. No business need suffer for paying a fair wage, nor need any individual lack work because he gives a full measure of service for the pay he receives. These are facts not yet generally accepted, but tangible proofs in various instances are serving to lift the common sense of the people.

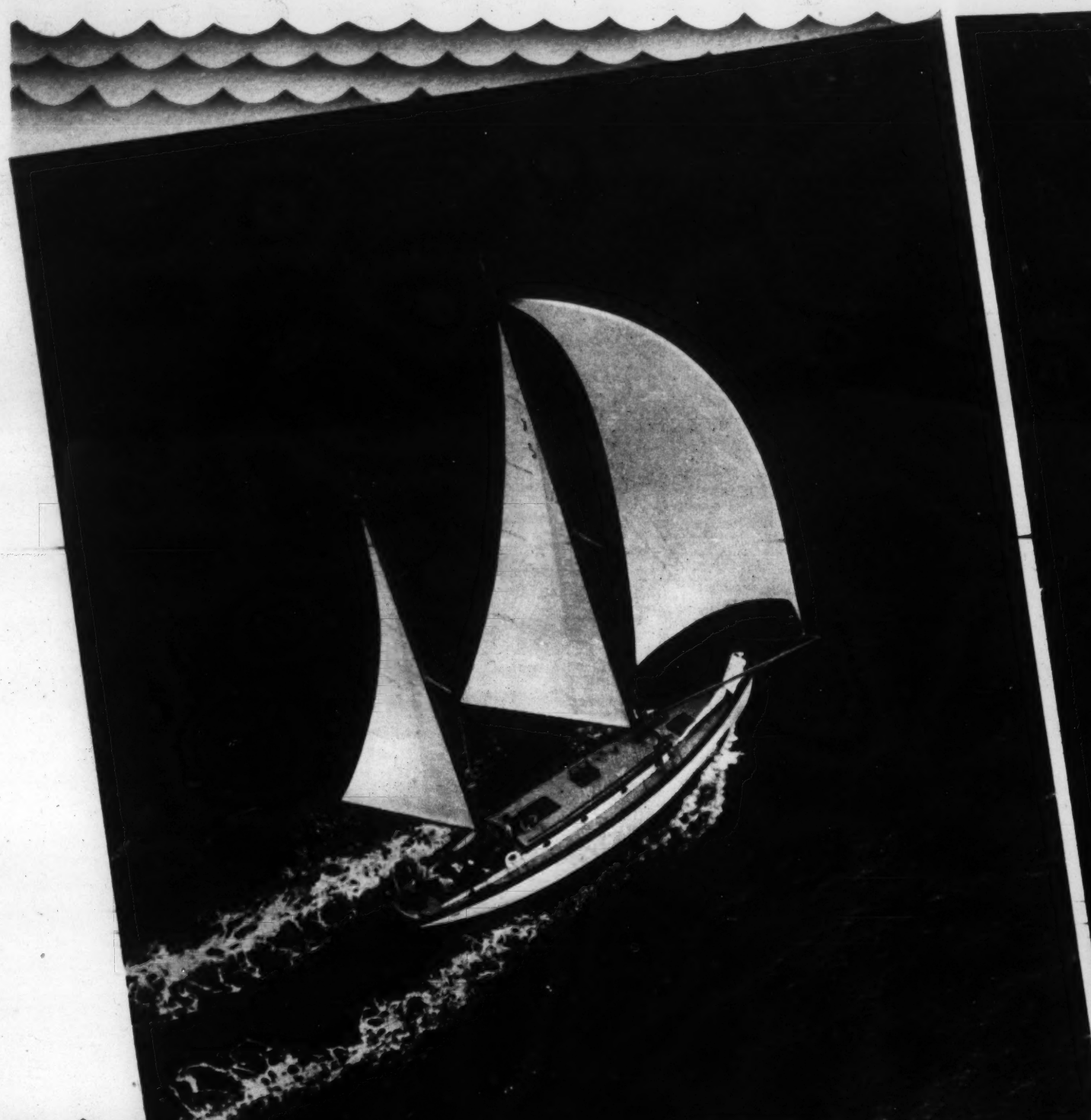
* * *

The merchant who pays for good labor has a right to expect what he pays for, and the worker who gives the full measure of service has the right to abundant pay. Sometime unions will increase the emphasis on better pay for better service, and capital will see, generally, the good sense of the plea. This will eliminate loafing on the job as well as greedy withholding. There is something to be learned from study of the Scriptural quotation, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

It is unwise to believe that a policy or plan is right merely because the majority says so—or that a thing has little worth unless the majority concedes its value. It is equally foolish to imagine that there is no merit in what the majority wants. Generally majority thought does not keep up with individual vision in any line of activity. This fact is seen in the persecution that often attends new forms of religion or healing, as well as educational philosophies and inventions. This fact also makes it important for individuals to work consistently in offering tangible proofs that their vision is practical. Proofs are convincing and the only way to elevate common sense.

In the world of invention "visionary" has come to have a serious meaning. Why not in the business and economic world! Right ideas discerned and made practical bring progress in every field of endeavor. Nothing is more important to the world than the use of good sense, which is akin to spiritual sense and involves intuition, hope and achievement.

The world needs workers with vision. There are plenty who accept the common sense of the majority with little thought as to its genuine value in advancing the progress of humanity. Individuals are consistent who begin by proofs in their own experience to convince the world that right ideas can be discerned and used for the benefit of humanity. Good sense seeks spiritual solution for human difficulties.



Sailors on a Western Shore

Small Craft, Power and Sail, Have Brought Yachting Within the Scope of the Modest Income, and the Fabulous Pacific Coast Waters Now Are Cut by Many a Keel

By F. Pierce Sherry

WHEN YOU HAVE SEEN a glistening white craft glide by on a sunlit summer sea, with a jovial party aboard, hasn't it been obvious that yachting offers an ideal answer to crowded highways? And if you have any competitive element in your make-up, haven't you sometimes thrilled at the sight of a fresh breeze driving a smart sloop until she was well down on her beam ends, knifing through the waves and slinging spindrift into the faces of her eager crew?

Yachting has added many thousands to its rolls of devotees during the last couple of years. Possibly the reason lies in the very name itself. In times past the man with a "yacht" has been regarded respectfully. But, fortunately for the pocketbook, the present interpretation of the term embraces "any craft that is used for pleasure."

On the Pacific Coast the trend from a predominance of large and expensive yachts to a top-heavy enrollment of smaller craft has stimulated the game to unbelievable proportions. It has been unofficially estimated that yachting in the three West Coast States involves some twenty thousand boats used exclusively for pleasure.

So it is not strange that a recreational need along the Coast is for more and more and better yacht harbors. Metropolitan Los Angeles has had an acute problem in the berthing of her pleasure boats for several years. One hears of projects discussed for San Diego's Mission Bay, La Jolla, Dana Point, Alamitos Bay, Palos Verdes, Del Rey, Santa Monica, Hueneme, Ventura, Morro Bay, Half Moon Bay, and so on right up the line. San Francisco's beautiful yacht harbor has been overtaxed for many years.

The farther north one goes along the West Coast, the better the natural harbor situation and the wider becomes the choice of anchorages.

Along the far south coast, from Ensenada up to Santa Barbara, the conservative yachtsman can cruise within a thirty-mile strip of water that will provide him with consistently good going, fair breezes of from 16 to 20 miles per hour from the west and the southwest, and almost eight months of clear weather. In this southwest area conditions are more trying farther out to sea, and in the region of the San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and the Santa Cruz Islands. There the breezes freshen to 35-mile proportions. Santa Barbara itself enjoys delightful yachting weather, but one doesn't have to stand far off its shore to run into sportier going, for this condition builds up as one proceeds northward.

The south coast is blessed with several island groups to which to cruise, and the outstanding attraction is the famous Catalina. South Coast harbors are well adapted to small-boat sailing, and on almost any week end the year 'round one can see regattas off Cabrillo Beach, in Newport and Balboa, at Santa Monica, Alamitos, and a host of other inlets from the open sea.

As for the boats that cruise offshore in the south country, there's about an equal division between the powerboats and the sailing yachts. The rest of the West must concede that, with a few outstanding exceptions, most of the palatial yachts, in both sail and power, are moored in southern waters. Carrying this comparison farther, one might safely say that the division in Northern California shows sailing craft in the majority to the extent of about 65 per cent; and in the Pacific Northwest the ratio is about 70 per cent power cruisers and 30 per cent sailboats.

The focal point in Northern California yachting is, of course, San Francisco Bay. One of the outstanding harbors of the world, the waters within the Golden Gate provide sporting activity for all sizes and classes of boats. The beautiful natural setting is conducive to cruising, and delightful holidays are enjoyed without going out of sight of the city itself. Paradise Cove is one such spot. Or there are the short runs to McNear's Point, Black Point, Petaluma Creek and Napa Creek, and as far as one cares to go up the Sacramento River to the Capital City 90 miles away, or even up the San Joaquin to Stockton. These retreats attract motorboats and sailing craft alike, but the open areas of the main Bay are favored by the canvas fraternity, who like their sailing "wet and salty." The daily combination of ebb tide and prevailing breezes through the Golden Gate kicks up a fretful turbulence that taxes the sailing skill of these skippers.

Fortunate thing it is, too, that San Francisco's Bay is almost self-sufficient in the number and variety of its marine attractions, because there are relatively few offshore cruises in this region. The choice is practically confined to runs up to Drake's Bay and Tomales, or down the coast a few miles to Half Moon Bay or Santa Cruz, with of course the longer trips to the Monterey Peninsula. The long jumps to the north offer few harbors south of the Columbia's mouth at Astoria.

Portland's chief delights lie in the beautiful river valleys, and her powerboat folk take full advantage of her scenic gems. The sailboat people have more restricted opportunities, but still they have a good enrollment in their modest yacht clubs. The smaller class boats find the river going very much to their liking, and here, as elsewhere, the small one-designers are flourishing.

And so to Puget Sound, and Seattle's Lake Washington. If only some of Southern California's advantages as to tidal condition, predictable winds, and consistent weather might be worked into the scheme of things there, what a paradise for yachtsmen the great Northwest country would be! It is blessed with innumerable islands and coves, such as the San Juan Islands and Hoods Canal; and a year-round verdure that attracts all lovers of the out-of-doors. These islands, the irregular shoreline, and the relatively high rise and fall of the tides conspire to make things difficult for the sailboat classes that would venture far beyond their local waters. Hence the dominance of the cruiser men. Their field extends throughout the Sound and ties in with the gorgeous Alaska passages. There is an international aspect to their yachting too, through periodic competition with their neighbors in British Columbia, at Victoria and Vancouver.

Despite the fact that few yachtsmen

take advantage of membership in yacht clubs, 74 yachting organizations are functioning on the Pacific Coast. In order to participate in organized yacht racing one must hold membership in a recognized yacht club.

Pacific Coast yachting recognizes some 36 classes of competing craft. Some forty Santa Barbara Moon Class Sailing Skiffs, of only 11-foot length, are registered on San Francisco Bay alone; Newport recently saw a flight of 83 Snowbirds, a 12-foot class that probably holds the world record for entries in a single regatta; it's common for from 20 to 50 Snipe Class Sloops, of 15-foot-6-inch length, to convene in competition, for this class has a world registry of over 3,000 boats. Every port has a number of International Star Class Sloops of about 22 feet, and intersectional racing is world-wide among the registrants who total nearly 2,000. Other classes represented in West Coast Regattas include the R Boats, the 6-Meter international class and the 8- and 12-Meter racers, the Flatties that are so popular in the Seattle country, San Francisco's famous Bird Class 30-foot Sloops, P. I. C.'s that have spread north from Southern California, and so on through the really huge yawls, ketches, cutters, and schooners that take part in offshore competition.

* * *

Most of the boats in these sailing divisions, and most of the powerboats along the coast have been designed and built in West Coast yards. The efficacy of these designs has been demonstrated in competition with craft from other parts of this country and from Europe. West-Coast sail-lofts, engine builders, paint makers, and the suppliers of general fittings and equipment all have kept pace with demand.

Probably the biggest single West Coast yachting event occurs every two years. That's the Trans-Pacific Yacht Club's sailing race to Honolulu. Entries are naturally limited to the larger boats, for the 2,500-mile contest can present some difficult navigation problems and some heavy going; the trip may take over two weeks. It is sincerely hoped that the 1939 race can be started from Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, the locale of the 1939 Exposition.

In the Northwest they run a difficult race for the power cruisers each year; major cities in Washington rotate in starting boats over their course to Nanaimo, B. C. The Seattle country tries her sailboat men with three island races each season—one each around Vashon Island in June, around Protection Island in July, and around Hat Island in September. This tri-island feature finds counterpart in Northern and Southern California where, however, the groups of islands are rounded in a single race in each case. The San Francisco Tri-Island race is all within the Bay, while the Southern fixture takes their boats around Catalina, Santa Barbara, and San Clemente Islands.

San Francisco Bay clubs hold races throughout the season, from the last of April through October. The City of Berkeley staged a Mid-Winter Regatta for the first time, and it was well attended. The Hearst All-Clubs Regatta turned out some 150 sail and powerboats this year; the annual race to and from Vallejo had an equally large representation of all types; the unique night race to the Farallone Islands 27 miles outside the Golden Gate; the "Midnight Moonlight Maritime Marathon" over 72 miles of Bay waters; the race outside around the San Francisco Lightship and back and the offshore races to Santa Cruz and to Half Moon Bay all won attention.

Our Canadian neighbors hold another regatta, besides the Nanaimo cruiser race, each year. It is the "Internationals" that take place every July Fourth at Vancouver, B. C., and which see a great number of entrants from the Puget Sound clubs.

Santa Barbara holds her annual Semana Nautica, and the Lipton Trophy races among many other events during her long season. Newport's Annual Race Week in August is of national importance. For the Embry Trophy the Southern California power cruisers have an annual Navigation Cruise of 380 nautical miles that embraces a leg to Santa Barbara from Long Beach, another to Avalon on Catalina, on down to Coronado, and back to Long Beach.

Long Beach each year conducts the Hearst Speed Boat Championships in her Marine Stadium. And this year the Pacific Coast Yachting Championships were held in the ocean off that city. These coast championships have been awarded to San Francisco for 1939, and will be featured off the grounds of the Fair.

In the far south this year the event of International importance will be the sailing of the Star Class International Championships at San Diego. That city will be host to the winners of Star Class competitions that have been held during the year in practically every important center throughout the world.

* * *

Noteworthy in the boom that has developed in West Coast yachting during the last two years have been two matters in addition to those already touched upon.

First, we might point out that the ladies have definitely become prominent not only as passengers but more particularly as yacht owners, racing crews, and actually as skippers.

Second, there has been a phenomenal growth in the number of small one-design racing boats in both the power and the sailing classes. Many of these have banded for national recognition. In one area the boats in four one-design sailing classes, namely, the Snipes, the Nationals, the Moons, and the Suns, have formed a very successful organization that is known as the Small Boat Racing Association of Northern California. Their regattas take place on inland lakes and waterways as well as at several points on San Francisco Bay. Nine yacht clubs are involved.

A THOUSAND MILES OF PARADISE FOR YACHTSMEN — Roger Dudley, F. Pierce Sherry

The Waters of the Pacific Coast Offer Many Attractions for Craft of All Types. The "Isthmus," Yacht Harbor at Catalina Island (directly above), Is a Popular Destination for Week-end Sails and Regattas in Southern California. San Francisco Bay, and Vicinity, Has Many Salty Charms. The "Minerva," of the Marin Yacht Club, Is Shown Above Passing Under the Golden Gate Bridge in a Race Around the Farallone Islands. Last Year the Same Boat Competed in the Race to Honolulu. One of Many Attractive Spots in the Waters from Puget Sound North to the Alaska Passages Appears at the Top of the Page. It Is the Princess Louisa Inlet, Inland Fjord and Popular Yachting Destination in British Columbia Waters.

Among the New Books

Open Fields Farming Versus Glamour Hunting—A London Letter

Introducing Britain, by Various Authors. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.
The Open Fields, by C. S. and Mrs. C. S. Orwin. London: Milford. Oxford University Press. 21s. New York: Oxford. $7.

LONDON

JUST WEST of the Great North Road, between Newark-on-Trent and Retford on the edge of Sherwood Forest, lie the village and manor of Laxton. No tourist goes there. I find no reference to the place in such a book as "Introducing Britain," to which Thomas Burke, S. P. Mais, Charles Duff, Dr. Harry Roberts and others have contributed chapters. They are concerned outstandingly with the local quality of the show places like the Cotswolds and the cathedral cities, and there are also special chapters on peculiarly English subjects like the Great House.

Nor has up-to-date England been neglected, for Birmingham and Sheffield are in the story; and there is an amusing and illuminating article on the chief, continuous and inescapable experience in England, the English climate, by Dr. Harry Roberts. Spaniards tell me that people come to England specially to sleep and that a truly civilized man would spend two thirds of the year on the Continent wide awake and would, as it were, hibernate in England for the other third. Dr. Roberts has the other view, that the English climate is the only one that keeps you really alert, intelligent, tolerant—in short, that a glance at Englishmen will tell you exactly what climate has contributed to the course of human perfection!

* * *

But, no Laxton—though, it must be one of the most interesting villages in England. Its interest is of the kind that no modern guide touches on—a living interest which only a contemporary Cobbett or Arthur Young would catch. (These, incidentally, are by far the most seductive kind of "guide," and it astonishes me that the "Come to Britain" movement, with what to an author must seem its comically large sums available for publicity, should not finance a modern Cobbett.)

Laxton Manor is the only land left in England where what is known as the Open Field system of agriculture is still practiced, a system brought from northern Europe perhaps 2,000 years ago and gradually killed by the enclosures and the rise of capitalism. The Orwins, in a work of fascinating scholarship, stuffed with engrossing maps, surveys, rent rolls, court proceedings, etc., dating from Domesday, have devoted a large book to the subject, with Laxton as its text.

What are the Open Fields? "Every schoolboy knows," say the Orwins, with that pleasant indulgence of the Olympians. Aerial photography has thrown a new light on the agricultural system of prehistory in England; on the uplands it has revealed small groups of square fields which are presumed to be the work of the Celts and which differ from the long fields farmed on the strip method, which was brought afterward to England from northern Europe. With it came the idea of farming communally and not for profit (as on the Russian collectives), each man moving from one small strip to another and having his rights in the common land and his reward from new land redeemed from forest or wilderness.

* * *

By one of those anomalies so frequent in English life, this system survives almost in its original purity in Laxton. The Manor of Laxton has passed by descent virtually unbroken for eight and a half centuries; and there alone in rural England is a democracy where every man shares in the common wealth and where everyone inevitably rises to the top (or, at any rate, rises above his starting point), in his lifetime. He is far, far better off under this anachronistic system than the average laborer in England whose lot, in the present neglect and decadence of English agriculture, is so wretched that he is getting off the land as fast as he can.

The Orwins are not sentimentalists. They are not, so to speak, home weavers with the plow. They know that the enclosures were inevitable as capitalism grew and that the Open Fields could maintain their life only in a static society. But the Laxton men do not, as under capitalist democracy, vote for delegates to run the affairs of their community and leave the responsibility to them. In Laxton, every man, sooner or later, has responsibility himself; he is woven inevitably into the social conscience. The delegate system has provided one of the most serious problems of our time: an irresponsible and indifferent electorate. This is, in fact, one of the chief weapons in the hands of those who wish to abolish democracy altogether.

In this short space I have only been able to hint at the matter of this absorbing book. It does not belong to the esoteric world of scholarship, nor to the "ye olde" movement of tourism and escape which has made a byword of such estimable survivals as the Cotswolds. I wish the Orwins could be widely read. For just as the original documents, properly edited, of the discovery of America are far more vivid and readable than all the popularizations of the subject, so a book like this tells one more about England, from the story of a few fields, than the discursive and romantic guide for the general reader.

Up to the introduction of machinery, the methods of agriculture had not changed in England since the Romans; and though it is a commonplace to say that the machine and natural science have made a fundamental revolution in our own lifetime, we still behave in many ways as though that revolution had not occurred, as though we still lived entirely in that Mediterranean culture. But it is beginning to be noted that how things are done nowadays is more interesting than what things look like and what emotional associations they cause; and books which still treat the tourist as a voyeur, or a glamour hunter, are really old-fashioned.

* * *

The "glamour" of Winchester, Oxford, etc., is a cliché, a piece of potted culture; one's real interest—it can be detected beneath the restless ennui of the tourist—is in how people live in these places, how they work, for what rewards, with what satisfactions, how they are reacting to the great change-over. As one drives over the marshes to Ely Cathedral, for example, the thought is divided between past and present. The literature of guidebooks has provided for the past, the present is ignored; and as the night lorries pass the beet fields, the marshland farms and the lorry drivers' shacks, the stranger is tantalized by a contemporary England which no one will tell him about, because it is urgent as himself! It was because they were interested in work that even now Defoe, Cobbett, and Young (like the Orwins) seem more contemporary than the "glamour" school.

V. S. PRITCHETT

China Speaks

China Fights, by Hubert S. Liang. Shanghai: The China Weekly Review.

WHILE RACIAL and other differences necessarily separate the Chinese people from their friends of the Western democracies, these differences have been bridged somewhat by Chinese leaders, notably members of the Sun family and a number of younger men, including the writer of the articles included in this volume, whose training in American or British universities has given them an insight into Western thought and a fluency in its expression. What many of our Oriental friends, and Professor Liang in particular, do not always appreciate is that Western readers value not only the persuasive, direct appeal, which the author has in marked degree, but also copious facts and information to give that appeal substance and authority.

It is certainly right that during its prolonged national ordeal, the Chinese should avail themselves of every opportunity to acquaint the West with what it is undergoing and what are its feelings and hopes regarding the calamity. None too much of such information has been made available so far. But to give the information its due effect, something more concrete than the generalizations penned by Professor Liang in these articles would have been helpful. Moreover, articles written before the present outbreak or before the Brussels conference tend to lose some of their immediate appeal.

There is good information on the changes wrought in China's industrial structure through the scattering of industries, hitherto collected in abnormal concentrations along the seaboard. The invader, crashing into these centers of wealth and luxury-living, has forced the industries back into the hinterland so that a normal distribution of plants throughout that vast tract is coming into operation.

There is also a useful chapter on the Japanese puppet governments and the development of Manchuria, which, according to Professor Liang, is taking on a strategic rather than a purely economic structure. And there is a highly effective reply to Japan's unending complaint that the West does not understand the "realistic" aspect of Tokyo's adventures on the mainland. But if Professor Liang will turn his gift for trenchant prose upon the situation as it is today, strengthened by the concrete information that he undoubtedly has at his command, he has the means of doing his country a still greater service than in this little collection of articles.

H. J. S.

Literary Norris Dam

Bricks Without Straw, by Charles G. Norris. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

AFTER ADDING "Zest" and "Hands" to "Brass" and "Pig Iron," Charles G. Norris now contributes "Bricks Without Straw" to his bibliography. Inevitably, the suspicion arises that he is attempting to construct a literary Norris dam by means of which he might impound the waters of the multitudinous cross-currents in American life. This is an admirable aim, per se, but some readers might object that the particular waters in which Mr. Norris sloshes around are sometimes too muddy.

There is much in "Bricks Without Straw" which keeps it from being a healthful reservoir; the so-called realism which has been cited as a characteristic of Mr. Norris's previous work is again prominent. In his latest book, it seems to serve as a mechanism for disguising what is trite and sentimental in the story.

The stern father and the rebellious son have given inspiration to writers ever since Absalom was first bemoaned. Mr. Norris first portrays this theme against a backdrop of prewar America; then, as the wayward son in his turn becomes a baffled father, the story is repeated against a setting of present-day life. The recurring conflict between rebellious youth and an older generation is a serious one, and an author is justified in feeling deeply concerned about it; but Mr. Norris's vehemence tends to be negative in effect. To be too emphatic, to underline meanings too persistently, often lessens the effect of a protest; and Mr. Norris's frank portrayal of headstrong youth has too much of this stridency to be effective.

There is in his book no hint of the possibility of a middle ground wherein mutual understanding and sympathy can avert the proverbial conflict between generations; there is not even a hope that, once the conflict is under way, harmony can be achieved without heartbreak. It is true that in a few cases his young people emerge from the battleground, as from an ordeal by fire, and find in time a measure of peace; but, in Mr. Norris's hands, this becomes a roundabout way of expressing the truism that youth eventually becomes adult. The whole book is an extended platitude.

M. W. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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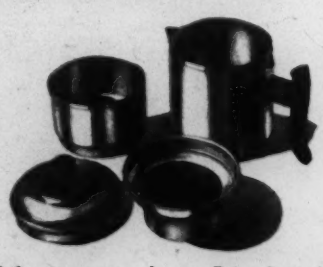

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Mr. Coffin's Ballads of the State o' Maine

Maine Ballads, by Robert P. Tristram Coffin. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

ANOTHER BOOK OF BALLADS, and this one all "State o' Maine," comes from the skillful pen of the son of Maine who won the Pulitzer prize for his book of poems, "Strange Holiness." "Even small and common Monday and Tuesday men and women," writes Coffin in his foreword, "still act literature here, with native humor and pathos, with some sense of pattern, and with the flourish of finality. Maine people still live by the skin of their teeth, on wind pudding and small potatoes and few in a hill."

The author's integrity as a craftsman particularly fits him to produce the metrical folk tales of Grandfather Noah Staples, Mary Orr, Jethro Alexander, and other individuals who trample things and run their plow "through violets like doom," yet are, we have the poet's word, themselves "a kind of bloom." For a small audience, a New England one, the ballads will prove a pleasant bit of reading, for they are savory with the salt air and the fishy smell of rock-jawed inlets, and the taste of apples in the fall. As Mr. Coffin points out, the verses "are not to be judged by the usual poetic standards," but they are neatly constructed and good because they are true to their character and have no pretension to anything higher than the ballad form. Maine countryside is immediately before one on beginning "Toothaker's Desert," of which the first two stanzas run:

JACKET DESIGN FOR "MAINE BALLADS"

The Bethel hills were organs
When the June bees hummed,
All through the blue October days
The falling apples drummed.

Tossolled corn upon the hills,
Pumpkins on the plain,
The Bethel barns were bigger
Than castles of old Spain.

Even in quality throughout, the poems contain adroit references to local characteristics, and one or two distinct characterizations. Of the latter, Mary Orr should be mentioned. Of the woman who suddenly decided that "40 years of being wed to the same man" was enough for her and who put on her bonnet and said good-by, much is told in the lines:

The garden always had a lean,
She always had to hoe each bean
With her weight upon one shoe.
The whippoorwills were never through.

Some of the tragic ballads do not quite "come off" as drama, the light twist of the language preventing their being accepted in dead earnest. But one might say that of many of the ballads of old. And here is a question of purpose which is far too broad for the space of this review. Poetry definitely gets into the piece entitled "Farm Boy," concluding:

The farmer bends down to the year's crop of stones,
Working his fingers down to the bones,
The farmer's shirt sticks to him, wet every place,
And he thinks of his son, and light hides his face.

P. P. S.

The Teachings of Jesus in the Fine Arts

Christ and the Fine Arts, by Cynthia Pearl Maus. New York: Harper. $3.95.

CERTAIN TYPES of artistry never grow old, never become stale. Especially is this true of whatever deals with or sheds light upon the life and message of the man of Nazareth. The compiler of this anthology, impressed by this fact, has undertaken and accomplished a great and difficult task. Great, because it brings into vivid form the life of him whom Christians are accustomed to call Lord and Master; difficult, because of the untiring labor required to survey the whole range of literature and art to find the highest and most worthy expressions regarding the personality, message, and purpose of the Founder of Christianity.

* * *

The result of this prolonged effort is a volume of nearly 800 pages, containing 75 stories, 240 poems, 117 hymns, and reproductions of 90 paintings. Thus are represented the masterpieces of many centuries in literature and art, all dealing with Christ Jesus.

Miss Maus seems peculiarly fitted for this work, having been associated with religious activities, including service as superintendent of Young People's Work for the Churches of Christ. She is also the popular author of several books dealing with the problems of youth.

Among the paintings reproduced are many from the world's most celebrated artists: Burne-Jones, Dürer, Raphael, Murillo, Munkacsy, Holman Hunt, Kaulbach, Hofmann, Veronese, Van Dyck, and many others. The illustrations are accompanied by interpretative statements explaining the circumstances from which the artist drew the inspiration for his picture.

The stories and poems deal with various incidents in the life of the Master and with various interpretations of their meaning. The exalted thought of great Christians, the emotional nature of the Negro spiritual, the solemn statements of prominent religious teachers are here gathered for easy perusal by both the casual reader and by the earnest follower of Christ Jesus's teachings and example. The hymns, many of them familiar to the ears of every Christian, represent the highest accomplishments in the healing and saving influence of hymnology.

Modern poets are largely drawn upon for their inspired interpretation of the blameless life. This does not imply that the classics are omitted. Goethe and Tennyson, Emerson and Whittier find their place beside Katherine Lee Bates, John Oxenham, Witter Bynner, and Edwin Markham. A wide range of authorship is represented in this attractive portion of the volume.

* * *

Thus the reader finds in a single work that which would require much research in the great libraries and galleries of the world. Its value to one who looks upon Jesus as the Way-shower and Savior to mankind cannot be doubted, and the arrangement of the material makes it easily accessible to the reader. It would seem that many students of Christianity will find here that which will inspire, hearten, and strengthen the seeker for salvation through the life and teachings of the Master Christian. - ALBERT F. GILMORE

The Book Window

Old Williamsburg and Her Neighbors, by William Oliver Stevens (Dodd Mead. $3). Latest of a group of "locality" books. Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, Yorktown, and other sections of Tidewater Virginia are described, and enough is given concerning the history, social background, and architecture of each to satisfy the general reader and tourist.

Shakespeare, Man and Artist, by Edgar I. Fripp (Oxford, 2 vols. $15). A study of Shakespeare the man in the environment of his own town and people, and later in London.

Report of Court Proceedings in the Case of the Anti-Soviet "Bloc of Rights and Trotskyites" (Moscow: People's Commissariat of Justice). A verbatim report.

The Miltonic Setting, by E. M. W. Tillyard (Macmillan, $2.75). The poet's seventeenth-century setting and his present poetic status.

New York—Oddly Enough, by Charles G. Shaw (Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50). Mementoes and oddities.

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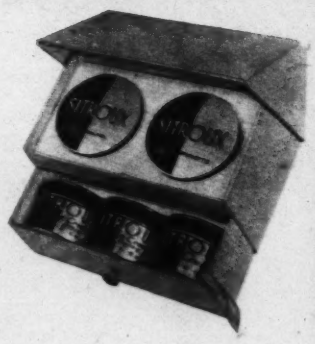

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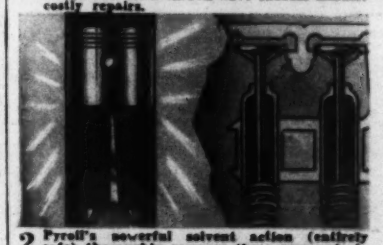

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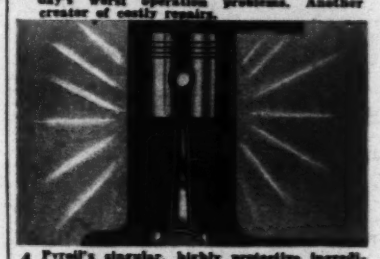

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. . Antigua, the Ancient

(Continued from Page 6)

Antigua. Not alone for its intrinsic charm does it deserve this honor, but even more for the place it held for nearly 250 years as the home of Spanish grandees, some of whom were illustrious personages, holding high office in this important capital. One never knows from the long, gray walls which border the streets the charm which lies within.

Our guide halts in front of two large oaken doors, with great medallions toward the top and heavily studded with smaller medallions below. At the height of one's head, a grilled aperture, the ventanillo, gives a glimpse of the interior. A clash of the knocker, and a face appears at the aperture. A small door within one of the huge doors swings open and an Indian woman, barefooted and in the garb of a servant, inspects us inquiringly. A few words pass between her and our guide, the stolid face is illumined by a smile of welcome. We enter through a wide, cobble-paved passageway, the zaguan, with a fine Moorish arch of gray stone at the end.

We find ourselves facing a charming patio, spacious and enlivened by the presence of a variety of flowering trees, found only in a tropical climate. Orange, coffee, lime, avocado, peach trees, and others unfamiliar to our northern eyes, stand in orderly array, their fruits and blossoms and green leaves shining brightly in the full December sunshine. But most conspicuous of all stands a graceful Capuchin cypress, tall and straight, clothed with heavy, dark green foliage, a somber but appealing note in this symphony of color.

Opposite the entrance, against the western wall, stands a carved stone fountain, from the leaden waterspouts of which, with a soothing trickle, flow gentle streams, affording to the huge pinanona plants on either side the vaporous atmosphere necessary to their well being. At the far corner, under an archway, partially hidden by coffee trees are native orchids, many of them in full bloom. On two sides of the patio are high-pillared corridors, their gray walls brightened by many flowering plants.

About the colonnades art objects are charmingly disposed, old chests and coffers of Spanish design, wooden benches, huge jugs of terra cotta, and figures from the Mayan period.

To the right of the zaguan, with a colonnade facing the patio, is the grand sala, some 90 feet long by 22 feet wide. Its simple furniture, beautiful in its simplicity, is of the period of the seventeenth century, and the portraits of the old grandees on the walls are eloquent of the brilliant dress of the times. Through the graceful grilles of the windows one catches glimpses of the blue sky and bright sunshine, the latter much needed to illumine a somewhat darkened interior.

From the far end of this magnificent sala we enter the library, well stocked with volumes pertaining to the profession of the present owner, Dr. Wilson Popenoe, plant expert and botanist.

From the eastern corridor open the doorways to the bedrooms, high walled, spacious, and furnished with the heavily carved furniture of the period.

* * *

Through patio after patio we pass, all smaller than the grand courtyard facing the zaguan, each adapted to some specific use in the lives of the noble families that lived here. One, a flower garden, especially interested us, for the flowers are planted in raised beds bordered by serpentine stones, some two feet in height. The kitchen, with its dome-shaped chimney; the laundry, with its stone sinks, the bath tubs of stone set in the floor; in short, all the appurtenances of sixteenth-century living remain today as they were utilized in the long ago.

A narrow stairway, which leads to the pigeon loft with its quarters for 200 pigeons, especially interested us. These swift birds were the usual means of conveying messages in that distant day. From the tiled roof we look upon lofty Agua, the menace and the guardian of this hill-set town. About us are one-storied dwellings, all of similar architecture, a composite affair worked out in Spain centuries ago, combining Moorish and Italian features with the native Spanish motif.

Slowly we leave this house of charm, turning about in the street as we move away to gain a last glimpse of the long, gray wall, its bareness broken by beautifully grilled windows through which the golden sun enlivens its quaint and fascinating exterior.

The history of this house in Antigua is somewhat dim in its beginnings. It appears that in the second decade of the sixteenth century a Spanish gentleman, who had been assigned to important duties by his sovereign, came to this city, capital of one of the most attractive provinces of Central America. His family came with him, and presently the project of building a suitable house was undertaken and the site selected was the Street of the Nobility, a fitting situation for the home of a Spanish grandee. The house was occupied by successive families prominent in the life of the capital, until that fateful night in 1773, when a devastating earthquake laid the city in ruins. The house on the Street of Nobility shared the fate of the churches and monasteries which now lie in moldering ruin.

* * *

But a decade ago, an enterprising American, with a Welsh wife of equal courage and gallantry, found this grand ruin, and with much patience and no little tribulation restored it to its primal grandeur. The work of restoration had scarcely been finished when the lady suddenly passed on, and the house is now but rarely occupied by its owner, who in the pursuit of his profession as plant expert leads the life of a nomad. Through his generosity, we and others are privileged to enjoy the charm of an artistry that is old but to the lover of the beautiful ever fascinating, both in its architecture and decorations.

Down the winding road to Guatemala City we motor, impressed by the rare picturesqueness of a country and a people retaining enough of their native dignity to enable the visitor to form some judgment as to the glorious history of these ancient races before the grandees of Spain became its conquerors.

After a few hours in Guatemala City, modern and alert, we board the train for San José. Light from Fuego's throat illumines the moonless sky with a lurid red, sure sign that within the mountain's breast the eternal fires are still burning. It was 11 o'clock when, via the basket, we were again aboard our ship, satisfied by the variety and charm of the day's experiences.

Courtesy Harper & Brothers

"STANDING IN SILENT MAJESTY ABOVE THE TOWN"
Agua, the Double-Topped Volcano Which Helped to Devastate Antigua and the Neighboring Country, Has Been Undisturbed for Many Years

. . Farmer

(Continued from Page 5)

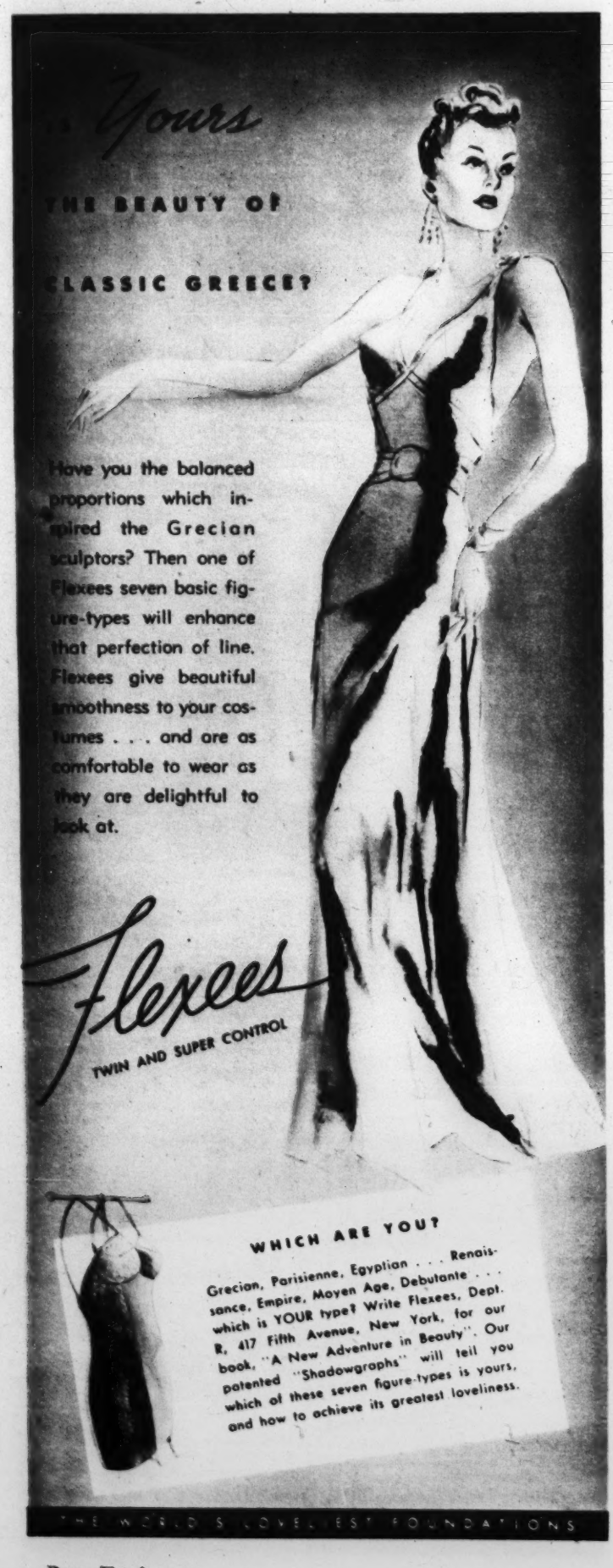
listen on other forum nights to discussions on Prevention of War, on International Relations and even on table etiquette.

Of course there are the more vocational subjects, such as economics of rural politics, cooperative marketing and rural sociology. The catalog lists Plant Pathology, Agricultural Engineering, Agronomy, Animal and Poultry Husbandry, Agricultural Journalism, Farm Dairying, Soils, Horticulture, and the like.

But the Short Course boy gets much more than that! He gets practice in public speaking, an appreciation of literature and music, principles of landscape gardening—an understanding of art. Not the art as handed out by means of slides and textbook of the Louvre. Instead, a real farmer-painter, John Steuart Curry, artist in residence at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Mr. Curry is endeavoring to instill in the farm boys an awareness of their environment. They watch him put the finishing touches to a mural on Western Frontier Life, or sketch particularly for them the animals about the agricultural grounds.

It is this living together, thinking together, singing, playing and working together that is making this Wisconsin Farm Short Course the successful adventure that it is for over 300 farm youths each year.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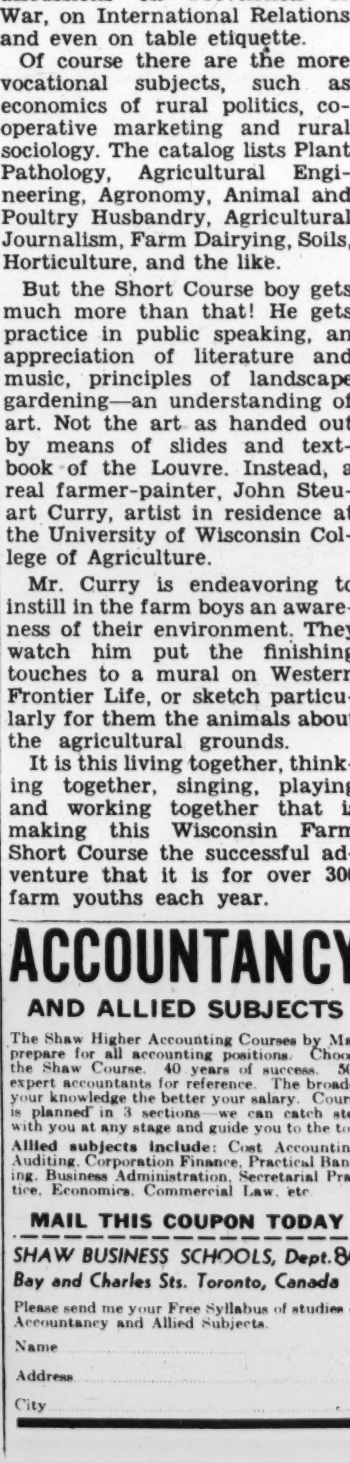
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Why Is Labor Divided by a Civil War?

By Burt M. McConnell

Member of the Literary Digest Editorial Staff, 1919-1929

The trend of opinion on a topic of general concern to the people of the United States is surveyed in the following article.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE at Geneva issued a report recently showing that there have been more strikes in the United States than in any other country in the world. The American Federation of Labor, stirred by the claim of the American Labor Party that it alone represents organized labor in politics, is waging a battle against left-wing influences which threaten to control the November elections; its leaders are thoroughly aroused to the danger of building up John L. Lewis, acknowledged leader of the American Labor Party and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Lewis himself is said by the Houston Post to be trying to bring the WPA relief workers into the fold of the CIO, possibly to hurl them against the Roosevelt Administration—after the Administration has recruited and fed them. And so it goes.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, predicts that ultimately there will be peace between the AF of L and the CIO but she doesn't mention the year. Certainly nothing has happened in recent weeks to justify her optimistic attitude; at least nothing that the general public knows about. In Pennsylvania the CIO is supporting one set of candidates, explains the Boston Herald, and the Federation another. On the Pacific coast, the National Labor Relations Board has designated a CIO affiliate as the collective bargaining agency for all water-front labor in Oregon, Washington, and California. As the Los Angeles Times explains:

"Up to a year or so ago the AF of L unions were in control of water-front labor and hiring halls on this coast. As such they made supposedly binding agreements with employers to furnish labor under specified conditions. After these contracts were signed, the AF of L unions lost a large part of their membership to CIO unions until now, according to the Labor Relations Board, the CIO has so great a majority of water-front workers in its unions as to entitle it to recognition as the sole bargaining agency.

"The Board's order is the most important one yet made by an administration agency in favor of one side of the country's great interfactional labor war, and against the other. If an effort is made to extend the Lewis-Bridges domination of water-front affairs to the East, Gulf, and Great Lakes coasts, it is not unlikely to throw the whole political strength of the American Federation of Labor openly against Roosevelt and his political candidates.

"A finish fight seems inevitable. The public could, without unbearable grief, see the rival groups destroy each other, like the Kilkenny cats, were it not that it will be the public itself and the hapless shipping business that will be the real victims."

An investigator for the House Committee that is looking into un-American activities asserts that Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast leader of the CIO, is responsible for 60 per cent of the labor strife in that part of the country, particularly in and around San Francisco.

Signs of renewed negotiations for peace with the CIO were utterly lacking at a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation. In the opinion of the Hartford Courant, "the withdrawal of the Federation from Labor's Non-Partisan League, which played an important part in the 1936 elections, widens still further the breach between the Federation and the CIO." As the Albany Knickerbocker News points out.

"There had been, within the CIO, a faction that hoped for reunion. But reunion was only possible through bridging of differences. These are so fundamental they could not be adjusted.

"One difference is the form of organization, the CIO believing in the industrial principle and the older union in formation by crafts. This could have been compromised, but was not.

"The other division is one of principle entirely. The AF of L has stayed out of politics and sought economic aims only. Under John L. Lewis, the CIO has tried to control industrial unions to exert unified voting power so that union aims could be obtained through politics. That is the old 'boring from within' of Communism. It is not strange that Communists entered the movement with the idea.

"Naturally Mr. Green and his AF of L cannot give up the basic principle of their organization."

The Federation has revoked the charters of several unions that composed the CIO when it was formed in 1936, notes the Baltimore Sun, which goes on to explain:

"As things stand now, the expelled unions, together with the unions which have been founded by the CIO, have their greatest following among the so-called unskilled and semi-skilled workers of the country. Their chief strength lies in the miners, and the workers in steel, automobiles, and textiles. The AF of L, clinging to its craft traditions, rests chiefly upon unions of the metal workers, carpenters, and such skilled laborers.

"Its rigid division into crafts and trades made it difficult for it to grow rapidly. But the same rigidity also prevented the inclusion of disrupting elements. Generally speaking, stone masons have the same problems as other stone masons, and the same attitude toward those problems. But stone masons forced into unionization with, let us say, machinists, might find their brothers in organization anything but fraternal when it came to a dispute with the employer of both.

"In their rush to organize the so-called mass-production industries, Mr. John L. Lewis and his lieutenants may conceivably have overlooked the natural tendency of men doing one kind of work—skilled, unskilled, or semi-skilled—to coalesce into a compact group. It is all very well to talk about the solidarity of labor. On broad issues that solidarity may and sometimes does come into being. But in the day-to-day routine of toil, the stone mason wants to be known as a stone mason and not as a machinist. Moreover, he rarely wants the machinist to have any say as to the terms of his employment or the conditions of his labor.

"The unskilled yearns for advancement. All insist upon regarding themselves, not as so many units in a proletarian mass, but as individuals. Both cherish ambitions, if not for themselves then for their sons, to climb higher in the economic scale.

"Wiser men in the AF of L organizations have learned this lesson—slowly and painfully, perhaps, but they have learned it. Mr. Lewis is apparently in process of learning it, equally painfully, at this very moment. It is a salutary lesson, the learning of which will probably do more to advance the cause of organized labor in this country than any law that Congress can pass or any decision that the National Labor Relations Board can make."

"Future economic developments, rather than the present strength of either organization, will determine which finally will dominate the organized labor scene," believes the Savannah News. "There are brains enough on both sides to work out a proper formula of better conditions and friendlier relations," maintains the Portland (Me.) Press-Herald. Moreover, declares the Brooklyn Citizen, "there will be no peace between labor and industry until the latter recognizes collective bargaining and the closed shop; and until the AF of L and the CIO make peace and present a solid front."

. . Meet the "Fall Guys"

(Continued from Page 3)

the numbers were "fixed." Scholarly experts on gambling practices like Professor Aaron Bakst of Columbia University have disclosed over and over that gambling houses and most professional gamblers operate either on a mathematical certainty or resort to outright crooked devices. And when the professors pronounced that the chances of throwing any given point in dice were one in 36, that the sweepstake odds are upwards of 1,000,000 to 1 and that the odds against even being able to buy a genuine sweepstake ticket are 2 to 1, few of the legion of regularly mulcted gamblers listened. Nor did they heed the pundits when they revealed how frequently dice are loaded, prizefighters bribed, machines rigged and numbers "fixed."

But when George Weinberg, Alexander Pompez, Joseph George Ison, "Dixie" Davis and others—men the Negroes of Harlem had seen and entrusted with their pennies and dimes every day—took the stand at the Hines trial and coolly admitted fixing the numbers upon which the bigger bets were placed so the players could not win, that was a lesson the policy addicts of Harlem took to heart. A telephone call to a bizarre fellow called Abadaba nullified all their toil and divinations. It was Abadaba's job to see that none of the winning numbers came up from the odds on the races and for a year or so he filled his assignment effectively.

Perhaps, the lesson will be forgotten, but at the present moment the independent policy banker in Harlem is not getting many bets of 50 cents or more.

This suggests then one possible attack on gambling as being the dissemination of facts and more facts and in a manner that makes the player realize what a "fall guy" he actually is.

Education, elevation of the standard of living among the very poor, and the courageous detection and prosecution of the ringleaders of gambling, present a program that contains some prospect of success. But today, while Mr. Dewey is being rightly praised for his onslaught against the "top men" in manifold rackets, the conclusion is unavoidable that the problem is also one of the bottom men. There can be no merchants of evil if there are no buyers.

But the grocery store clerk and the salesgirl, sniffing at statistics, may demand to know what harm there is if he and she wager a dime on 508 today and 289 tomorrow. And this is how it works:

They wager their dime; thousands more wager theirs. All told, perhaps, $50,000 a day is being bet. This is business for the underworld lucrative enough to make it profitable to pay for protection. Consequently, on the nickels and dimes of the grocery clerk and the salesgirl, courts are swayed, officials are bribed and government generally is weakened to the profit of the underworld.

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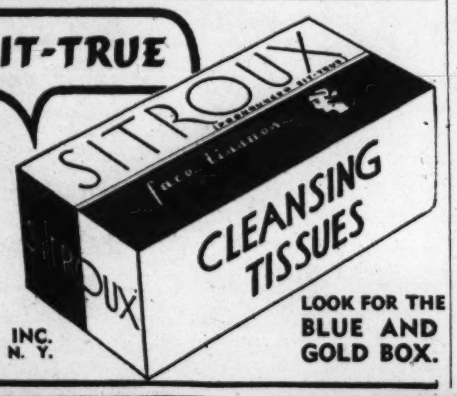

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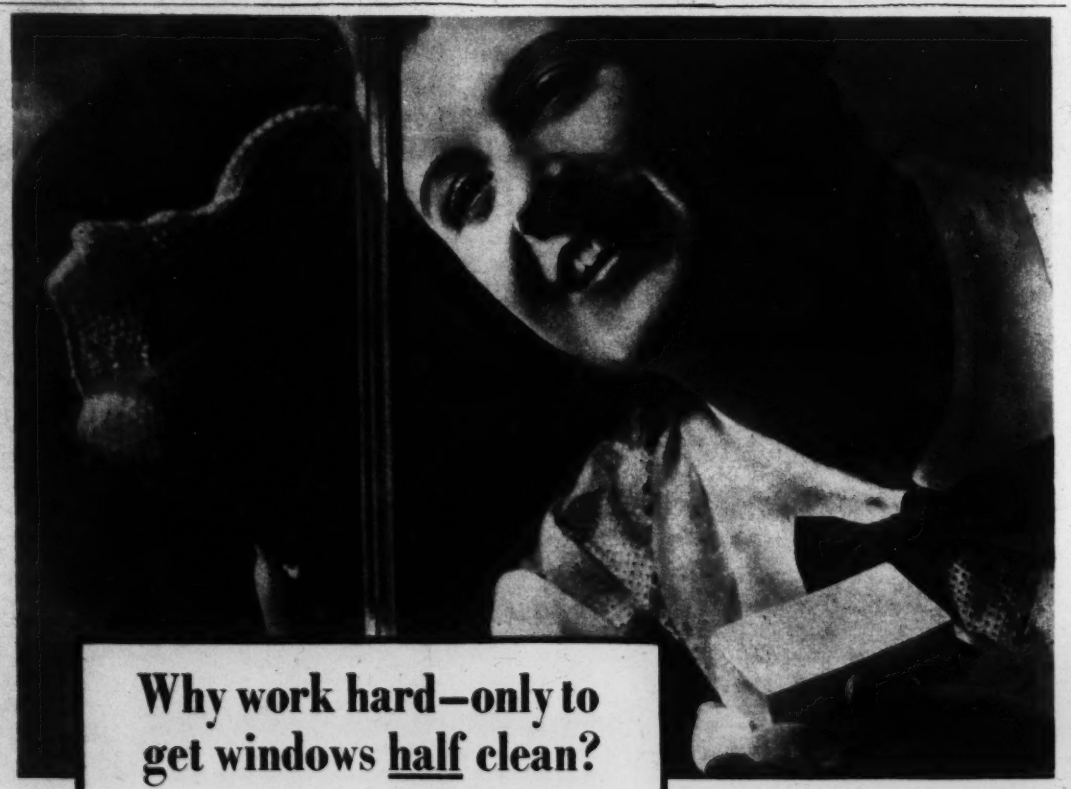

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Over the Editor's Desk

Reply to Hazel Dell

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article "A Letter to Jane" in the magazine section of August 10 touched a point that has been much in my thought for some time and I should like to anticipate Jane's reply as follows:

Dear Hazel Dell,

Yes—I have good news for you, as you anticipated when you wrote me your kind letter of advice. My visible income is still reduced, but am no longer worried about it. A negative view of the situation is giving place to positive action; and I am beginning to see that the need of our family is not planning ways to spend less, but opening our minds to productive ideas that will help us earn more.

Your letter is helpful—most helpful—in that it points out the fact that there are many things that seem essential to our well-being that we can very well do without. There is, indeed, a line between our wants and our needs—a line that needs to be drawn frequently.

However, in the light of positive thinking, is there not in your attitude a savoring of the glory of poverty? Is there any particular virtue in supporting a family on twenty-four dollars a month? There is value in the cheerfulness, ingenuity, patience and love with which you performed that Herculean task—but no virtue in the meager amount; and I believe firmly that the cheerfulness, wisdom and love that stretched the small supply to the point of meeting the needs of seven could well have been put to good use in earning more with which to supply those same needs and a few simple luxuries.

There is as much danger of limiting the good in our experience as there is of being discontented and unhappy with what we have. Nature does not give the tree just the needed number of leaves—nor are seeds in the pod limited. All nature speaks of abundance; yet as countless as are the blades of grass they still symbolize humility. The qualities we want to bring out in our homes—in ourselves and our children do not grow because of material wealth or material poverty, but in spite of both.

We are all capable of earning much more than we do earn. The jolt of a lowered income is a blessing when it calls attention to this fact: Where and how can I give greater service to my fellow man? That is the question now uppermost in my thought, and when I begin to find the answer to that question I will be earning more. While I am searching for higher ways of serving I can raise my family in contentment without the leg of lamb for Sunday dinner. I can move to smaller quarters if need be. We have talked the matter over in our family conference, and we are ready to retrench if that is the only honest way to balance our budget. But we are not going to do it without a battle.

The battle we propose to fight is not a battle with persons whom we think should pay us more—nor is it a battle with systems or governments that might offer us temporary relief. The battle is with ourselves; and the aim to be accomplished is proving that limitation of any kind is not according to spiritual law. Steaks and silk stockings are not necessary to happiness, but freedom from limiting belief is.

There are hundreds of ways in which we can give more service. The children have already begun to do their part. Jean is making pretty corsages for party favors from our few garden flowers supplemented by flowering weeds from the wayside. Next year she plans to raise tiny blooms for that specific purpose. Another one of her projects is giving parties in our home. You know our home

has always been a center for young people's gatherings, and now we find that an increasing number is glad to pay for the privilege of entertaining their guests here. Jean has already had so many parties booked that we could scarcely afford to go to a cheaper house and lose the opportunity of giving service to these young people.

Strong character has so long been associated with poor homes and meager incomes that we are likely to fall into the way of thinking that poverty is a blessing. It is the overcoming of poverty that is the blessing—not the poverty itself. The experience of broiling and eating a steak will neither help nor hinder your family or mine in their strife for noble life work; but the fine training that encourages them to battle intelligently and cheerfully all that is binding and limiting in their experience will help them and all with whom they come in contact.

During our battle of proving that abundant ideas meet human needs we are using much of our recreation time to read biographies. It is helpful to see how those who have accomplished worth while things for mankind have had to battle circumstances. Sometimes the difficulty was wealth, as in the case of Florence Nightingale—sometimes it was poverty, as in the life of Edward Bok and Andrew Carnegie; sometimes it was a physical handicap, as seen in the physical size of the boy Richard Byrd, and the disability of Helen Keller. But whether the circumstance was lack of education or lack of sympathy—poverty or riches—the battle has brought strength to the individual and progress to mankind.

Those who have battled successfully have had a vision of some great good they hoped to accomplish—some unselfish aim. I have an aim—it is to prove that the right use of the abundant ideas at hand cannot only make one happy and calm during lean days—but that it can and does lift one from penury into abundance in present experience. The world needs that proof. I am not going to get in the rut of believing that penurious existence is praiseworthy in itself. Only one thing is praiseworthy and that is overcoming. I have put my hand to the plow!

Thank you, again, dear friend.

Muncie, Indiana E. H.

What Is Poetry? . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Some things said in the interesting story on "Poetry, the Rediscovery of Words," in The Christian Science Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section of May 4 were more soothing than an editorial that appeared in the daily Monitor of March 30, in which an English M. P. belittled old-fashioned verse. The remark about a young English poet "becoming more comprehensible" as he improves about fits, and ought to get under the skin of poets of the past 20 or more years.

What is poetry anyway? Not merely versifying, nor clouding of ideas or descriptions in many words? As an old man who gets impatient with cubist painting and unclear writing if he has to read it, I hope that while you seem to be giving kindly encouragement to the many young poets (none of whom I have read) that your criticisms of their work may help to make them write "to the point," whatever others' strictures may be against old "lolloping rhyme." As far as what he calls doggerel and rhodomontade are concerned, how can you get children and younger people to be interested in some of the stuff written not only today, but by older Victorian poets, which has to be studied in order to get what the writer is driving at.

GEORGE A. DUNLOP
Havana, Cuba

Among Our Contributors . .

THE PRESENT relationship of various members of the British Empire is painted on a broad canvas in the leading article this week by J. HENDERSON STEWART, a Member of Parliament from East Fife since 1933, a graduate of Edinburgh University, and a gentleman who has contributed several previous articles to these pages.

A member of the Monitor's news staff who is reporting the Hines trial in New York, RALPH M. BLAGDEN writes from the viewpoint of a close observer of the situation he describes. KATHERINE AURNER lives in Madison and has seen more than one group of students arrive to take the Wisconsin short course in agriculture whose more human aspects she describes. HERBERT B. NICHOLS is the Monitor's natural science editor.

Antigua appealed so strongly to ALBERT FIELD GILMORE on a recent journey to that part of the world, that he shares his impressions with us this week. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, in Boston. ELLA H. HAY is the author of several books, including "Friendly Tales for Children" and "Happy Days in Holland." Although she has appeared in these pages chiefly as a writer of Magazine Editorials, she also has contributed for some years to other pages of the Monitor.

F. PIERCE SHERRY is an amateur sportsman-writer-photographer. He lives in Sausalito across the Golden Gate from San Francisco, in the very center of the yachting activity for that area. His nautical photographs appear in many yachting magazines.

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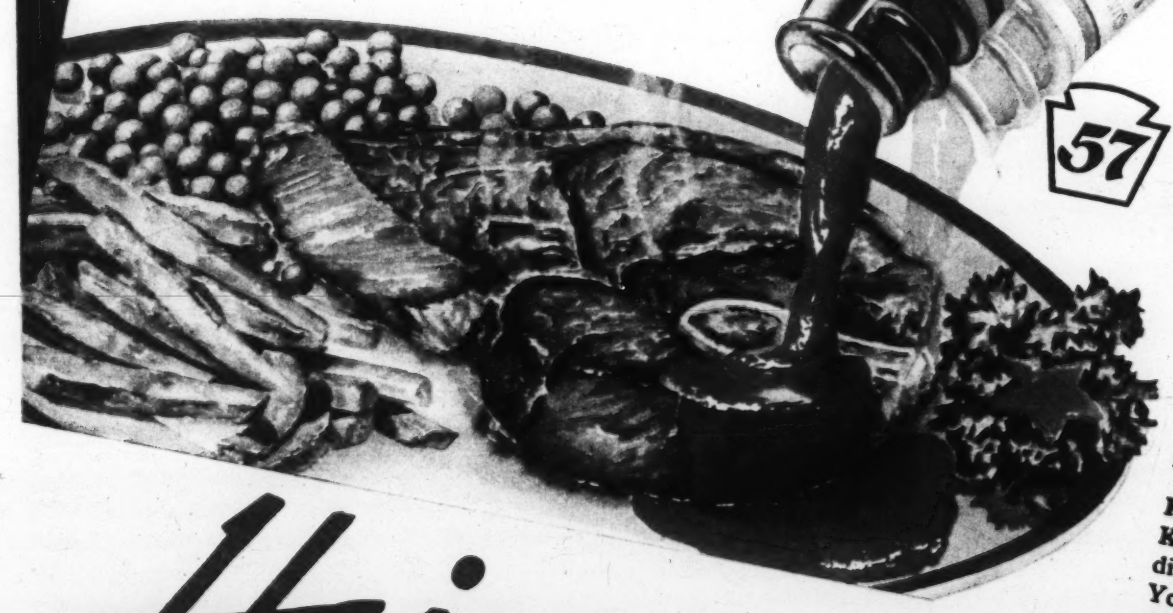

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